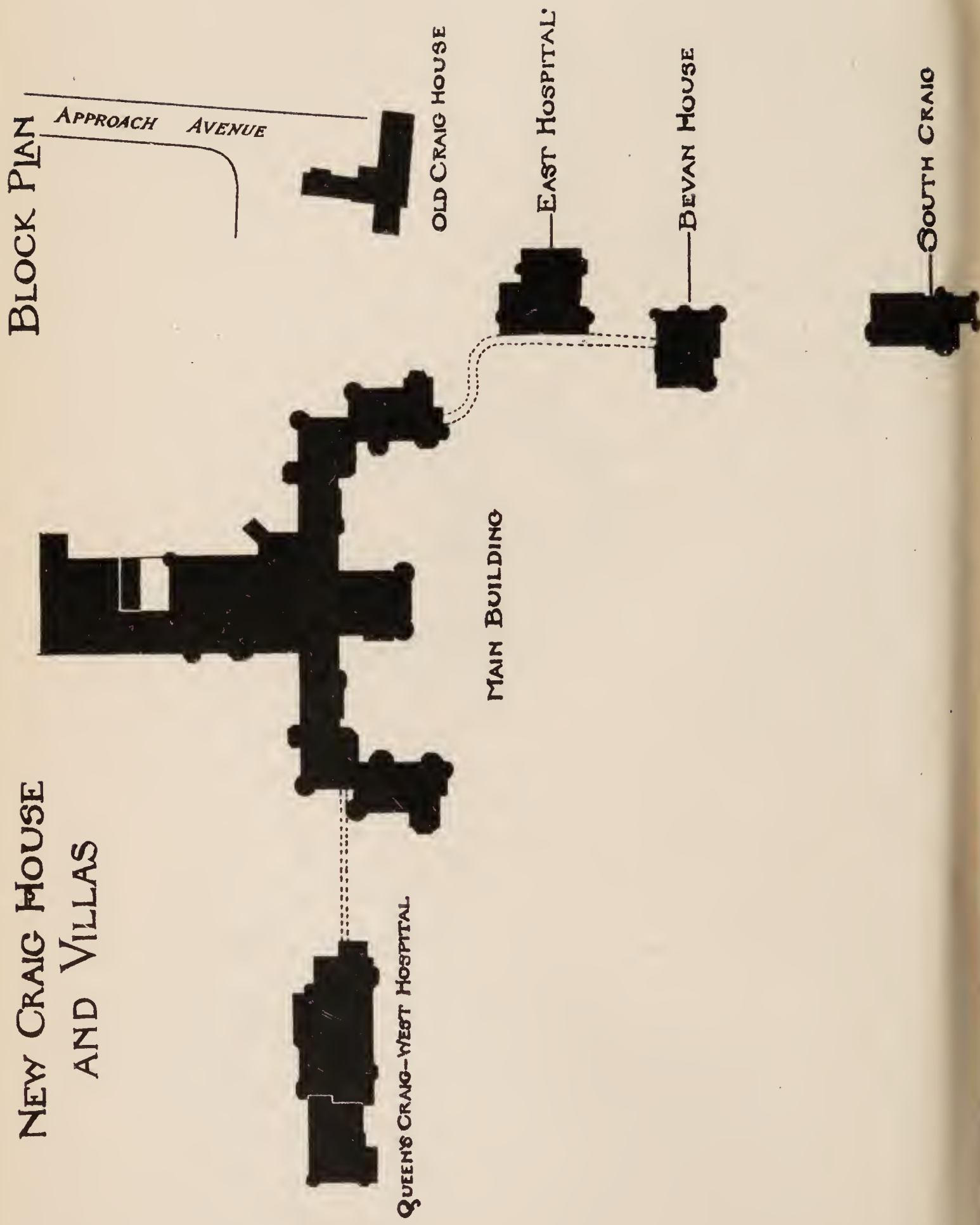




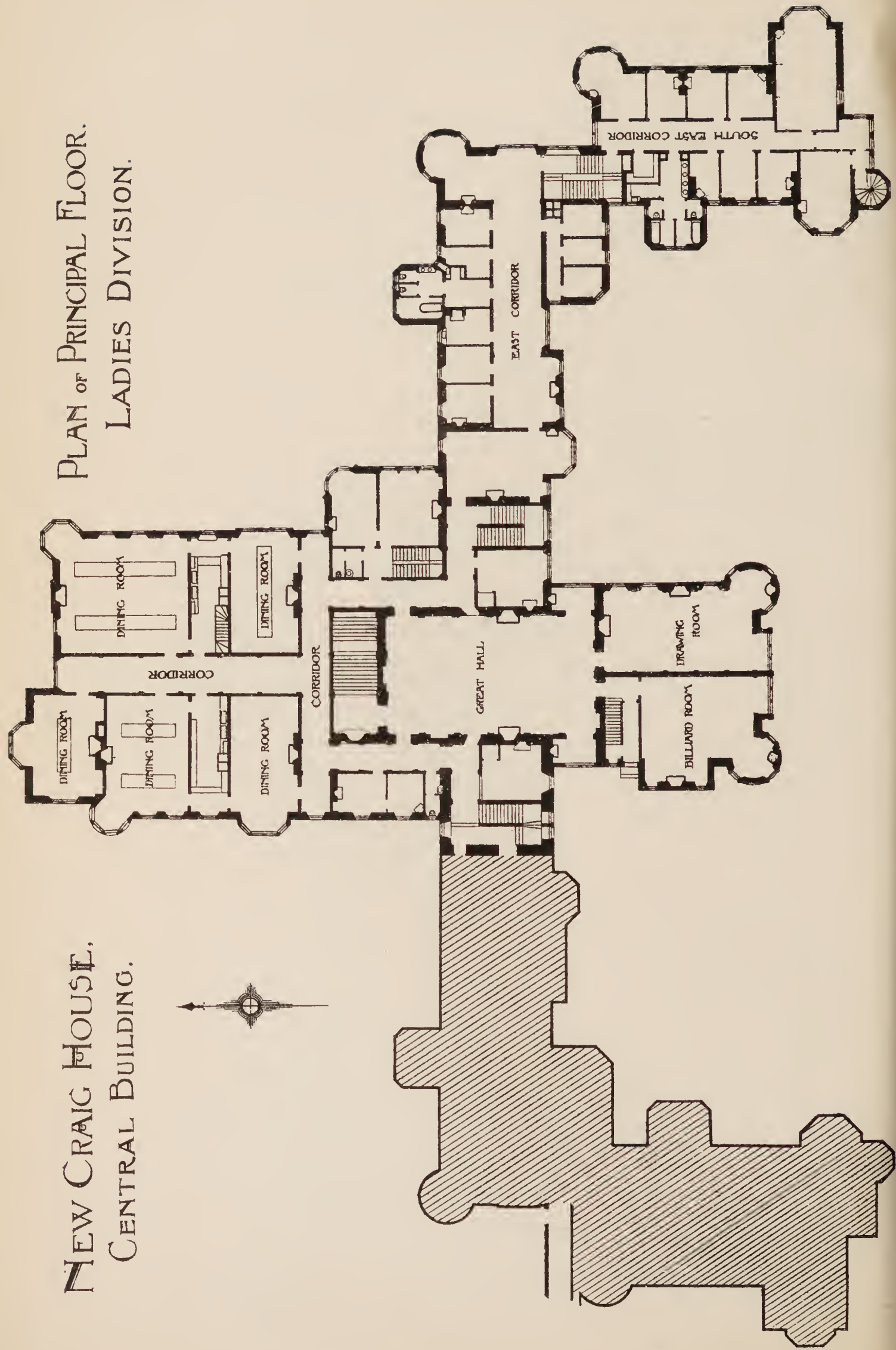
NEW CRAIG HOUSE AND VILLAS





NEW CRAIG HOUSE,
CENTRAL BUILDING.

PLAN OF PRINCIPAL FLOOR.
LADIES DIVISION.







CRAIG HOUSE, CENTRE—GENERAL VIEW FROM SOUTH-EAST

EIGHTY-NINTH
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM

FOR

THE INSANE.

FOR THE YEAR 1901.



MORNINGSIDE:

PRINTED AT THE ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM.



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—:o:—

CRAIGHOUSE AND ITS VILLAS.

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ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM

FOR THE INSANE.

~~~~~  
**Patron—The King.**  
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OFFICE-BEARERS FOR THE YEAR 1902.

GOVERNOR.

THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH AND QUEENSBERRY.

DEPUTY-GOVERNORS.

THE EARL OF STAIR.
THE EARL OF ROSEBURY.
SIR ALEX. CHRISTISON, Bart.

SIR WILLIAM MUIR, K.C.S.I.,
D.C.L.
SIR ARTHUR MITCHELL, K.C.B.

EXTRAORDINARY MANAGERS.

Lord Provost of the City of Edinburgh.	Member of Parliament for the County.
Lord President of the Court of Session.	Sheriff of the Lothians and Peebles.
Lord Justice-Clerk of the Court of Justiciary.	Principal of the University of Edin.
Lord-Advocate of Scotland.	President of the Royal College of Physicians.
Solicitor-General of Scotland.	President of the Royal College of Surgeons.
Dean of the Faculty of Advocates.	Senior Minister of Edinburgh.
Deputy-Keeper of His Majesty's Signet.	Master of the Merchant Company.
Members of Parliament for the City.	Preses of the Society of Solicitors.
	Dean of Guild of the City.
	Deacon Convener of the Trades.

ORDINARY MANAGERS.

The Lord Provost (<i>ex-off.</i>).	Rev. J. Mitford Mitchell, D.D.
James Howden, Esq., C.A.	John Philp Wood, Esq., LL.D.
Richard Clark, Esq.	Sir Ludovic J. Grant, Bart.
Major-General Patrick Carfrae Dalmahoy.	George W. Balfour, Esq., M.D., LL.D.
John Findlay, Esq.	Professor John Rankine, K.C.
Andrew Rutherford, Esq., Sheriff of the Lothians and Peebles,	William Allan Carter, Esq., C.E.
Alex. Duncan Campbell, Esq.	Peter Hume Maclaren, M.D.
	Henry Francis Kerr, Esq., Architect.

Chairman of the Board—Sheriff Rutherford.

MEDICAL BOARD.

President of the Royal College of Physicians.

President of the Royal College of Surgeons.

Dr G. W. Balfour. Dr P. Heron Watson. Professor John Wyllie.

—:o:—

David Scott-Moncrieff, W.S., *Clerk and Treasurer.*

Robert Scott-Moncrieff, W.S., *Assistant Clerk and Treasurer.*

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

PHYSICIAN-SUPERINTENDENT.

T. S. CLOUSTON, M.D., F.R.C.P.E.

ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS.

C. C. EASTERBROOK, M.A., M.D., M.R.C.P., Ed.

J. M. RUTHERFORD, M.B., C.M.

G. DOUGLAS M'RAE, M.B., C.M.

A. T. GAVIN, M.B., Ch.B.

CHAPLAIN.

THE REV. THOMAS DOWNIE, F.R.S.G.S.

STEWARD.

JAMES C. GRAY.

MATRONS.

MISS PETER.

MISS E. MARY PETER.

MISS SPENCE.

MISS MILNE.

RESIDENT CLINICAL CLERKS DURING THE YEAR.

A. C. HEATH, M.B., Ch.B.

E. A. WALKER, M.B., Ch.B.

G. C. J. ROBERTSON, M.B., Ch.B.

A. E. HUNTER, M.B., Ch.B.

G. J. R. CARRUTHERS, M.B.,
Ch.B.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

VISITING COMMITTEE.

Sheriff RUTHERFURD.

General DALMAHOY.

Dr BALFOUR.

Mr HOWDEN.

Mr CAMPBELL.

Professor RANKINE.

Dr MITFORD MITCHELL.

Dr MACLAREN.

Mr KERR.

Mr HOWDEN, *Convener*.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Sir LUDOVIC GRANT.

Mr HOWDEN.

Mr WOOD.

Mr CLARK.

Mr FINDLAY.

Mr CARTER.

Mr WOOD, *Convener*.

LAW COMMITTEE.

Sheriff RUTHERFURD.

Sir LUDOVIC GRANT.

Professor RANKINE.

Mr WOOD.

Sheriff RUTHERFURD, *Convener*.

CHARITY AND BEVAN FUND COMMITTEE.

Mr HOWDEN.

Mr CAMPBELL.

Mr WOOD.

Mr KERR.

Mr HOWDEN, *Convener*.

8. Dr CLOUSTON can often send Trained Attendants for the care of Patients in their own homes, *for short periods*, at fixed charges by the Institution.

9. The Board is payable Quarterly in advance. The Treasurer (Mr D. SCOTT MONCRIEFF, W.S., 28 Rutland Square) sends out the Accounts. No part of *First Quarter's* Board will be returned in the event of the recovery, removal, or death of the Patient; after the First Quarter, if the Patient is removed, each full Month's Board will be returned by application to the Treasurer. If there is anything special in the circumstances of the Patient, the Managers (by application to the Treasurer) may order any portion of the Board for the unexpired time to be returned.

10. Private Patients must be provided with suitable Clothing sufficient for "wash and wear." Some Patients of destructive and uncleanly habits need a large supply of Clothing.

11. Patients in Craig House, or any of the Villas (Higher Class Departments), may be visited any day, except on Sundays, at suitable hours. Patients in the West House may be visited on Wednesdays between 10 A.M. and 2 P.M., and on alternate Saturdays between 4.30 and 5.30 P.M., by writing for a special order from Dr CLOUSTON.

12. Voluntary Patients can be admitted to all departments, as provided for by law (29 and 30 Vict., Cap. 51, Sect. xv.), by application to Dr CLOUSTON.

13. Before a Patient is sent to the Institution, it is requested that Dr CLOUSTON be communicated with.

14. A Fortnight's Notice must be given to Dr CLOUSTON before the removal of a Patient; but in special circumstances this may be dispensed with by him.

RATES OF BOARD.

WEST HOUSE.

* LOWEST RATE.....	£31 a Year (exclusive of Clothing).
* INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENT.....	£42 " "

CRAG HOUSE,†

£105 a Year.
£150 "
£200 "
£250 "
£300 "
£350 "
£400 "
£500 "

OLD CRAIG HOUSE, SOUTH CRAIG, BEVAN HOUSE, AND QUEEN'S CRAIG,

From £150 to £1000 a Year.

* A Presentation from one of the Original Subscribers to the Funds of the Corporation reduces each of these rates by £5, and in special circumstances, when a Patient has been in a respectable position, but has neither sufficient means to pay a suitable Board, nor friends in a position to assist him, the Managers may grant an abatement of Board, paying the difference out of funds placed at their disposal for the relief of necessitous cases, and supported by public subscription. Application may be made to the Treasurer.

† This and the Mansion-House and Villas stand in their own grounds of 62 acres, in which is included the Summit of Plaster Craiglockhart Hill, with access by Morningside Drive, to the east end of which there is approach by car or by suburban trains to Morningside Road Station.



ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM,

MORNINGSIDE,

INCLUDING

CRAIG HOUSE,

OLD CRAIG HOUSE, BEVAN HOUSE,

QUEEN'S CRAIG, SOUTH CRAIG,

and HAWTHORN VILLA, COCKENZIE.

RULES, DIRECTIONS, AND RATES OF BOARD FOR THE ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

1. Forms of Admission, &c., can be obtained at the Asylum, or by Post from Dr Clouston, Physician-Superintendent, addressing to his private residence, Tipperlinn House, Morningside Place, Edinburgh.
2. Before a Patient can be permanently treated in the Asylum, two Medical Certificates, and a Sheriff's Warrant (obtained by applying at Sheriff-Clerk's Office, George IV. Bridge, or at any local Sheriff) are needed.
3. In any case of Urgency, a "Certificate of Emergency," granted by the Family Doctor, by one of the Physicians of the Asylum, or any other Medical Man, with a request signed by a relative or other person having any *bond fide* connection with the Patient (see Admission Form) are sufficient for the detention and treatment of the Patient for three days, during which time the ordinary papers can be filled up.
4. No publicity whatever is implied in getting the Sheriff's Order, or other proceedings connected with the admission of a Patient. The documents are private and confidential, and no publicity as to individual Patients is implied in the term "Public" or "Royal" Asylum. Such terms simply mean that the Asylum is a Chartered Corporation under the management of a Statutory Board, who have no pecuniary interest in its prosperity.
5. In the case of Private Patients, the Asylum Officials will obtain the Sheriff's Order, when all the other documents are complete.
6. The Form of Written Obligation for Payment of Board must be signed by a responsible person before or on the admission of every Patient.
7. Trained Attendants will be sent to bring Patients to the Asylum whenever required, free of charge in Edinburgh, and elsewhere at a fixed charge of 5s. each, if under half a day employed, or 10s. per day, besides travelling expenses. It is desirable in most cases that a relative should accompany the Attendants to the Asylum.

ANNUAL REPORT

BY THE

ORDINARY MANAGERS

OF THE

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1901.

*Presented to the Statutory Meeting of the Corporation, held on
Monday, 24th February 1902.*

THE Managers of the Asylum have now in terms of their Charter of Incorporation to submit to their constituents an account of their proceedings in the execution of their office for the year ending 31st December 1901.

The daily average number of patients of all classes under treatment for longer or shorter periods during the year was 940, being the same as in the previous year, distributed as follows :—

	1900.	1901.	Increase.	Decrease.
1. Patients in Craig House and Myreside - - - -	204	207	3	
2. Intermediate patients in "West House" - - - -	119	101		18
3. Private patients at lowest rate of board - - - -	54	59	5	
4. Patients chargeable against parochial authorities - -	563	573	10	
	940	940	18	18

The Accounts of the Treasurer's intromissions with the funds of the Corporation during the year is herewith submitted :—

The ordinary revenue for the year from all sources amounted to £58,279 4 7

The ordinary expenditure, including interest on debt, to 53,876 3 9

Showing a gross surplus revenue of £4,403 0 10

From which falls to be deducted the annual instalment towards the liquidation of debt on the West House, in terms of the decree of the Court of Session 1,828 13 7

Free surplus £2,574 7 3

Of which surplus there was derived from Craig House £2,653 19 1

Less—

Loss on intermediate patients . £13 7 3

Loss on pauper patients . 66 4 7

79 11 10

2,574 7 3

The cost of maintenance per head of the patients in Craig House was £124, 16s. 8d. ; that of intermediate patients, £42, 14s. 6½d. ; and that of pauper patients, £33, 2s. 4d., including share of instalment towards liquidation of debt.

The Managers see no prospect of there being any material reduction in the cost of maintenance during the current year, and in these circumstances they have not seen their way to make any abatement in the rates of board chargeable for patients in the intermediate galleries and in the pauper wards, which will remain as at present at £42 for the intermediates and £33 for the paupers, including clothing for the latter.

In the Report for the year 1900 the Managers stated that the Capital Account of the Corporation would be closed at the end of

that year, all surplus revenue in future being applied towards the liquidation of debt.

At 31st December 1900 the amount of debt secured primarily			
on Craig House amounted to	.	.	£86,036 2 7
And on the West House to	.	.	28,608 8 7
			<hr/>
Making a total of	.		£114,644 11 2

At 31st December 1901 the debt stood as follows :—

On Craig House	.	£83,382	3	0	
On West House	.	26,845	19	7	
					<hr/>
					110,228 2 7
					<hr/>

Showing a decrease of indebtedness of	£4,416	8	7
---------------------------------------	--------	---	---

Arising as follows :—

Gross surplus revenue as			
above	.	.	£4,403 0 10
Reduction in amount of			
arrears of board	.	13	7 9
			<hr/>
			4,416 8 7
			<hr/> <hr/>

The surplus revenue and the decrease of indebtedness would have been larger had the Managers not expended a considerable sum in installing the electric light in South Craig Villa.

In the history of the Asylum during the year which has just closed, the event of primary importance was the death of our late lamented and revered Sovereign, Queen Victoria, who for sixty years had extended her patronage to the institution. As recorded in the Managers' Annual Report for 1900, which was being printed when Her Majesty died, the Managers, through His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch as Governor of the Corporation, presented to His Majesty King Edward VII. an address of sympathy, coupled with an expression of their loyalty to the throne. The Managers have now the pleasure of reporting that on the 14th of March last Lord Balfour of Burleigh, by command of His Majesty, wrote to the Duke of Buccleuch as Governor of the Corporation, returning thanks for the address referred to; and on the 21st

of March last Sir Dighton M. Probyn, Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Purse, by His Majesty's command, addressed a letter to the Treasurer, intimating that His Majesty had been graciously pleased to grant his patronage to the institution, for which honour the thanks of the Corporation were officially intimated to the Keeper of the Privy Purse.

Turning to the internal affairs of the institution, the Managers are sorry to have to report that they are still confronted by the difficulty occasioned by the large number of pauper patients sent to the Asylum by the City Parochial authorities. The hardships thus inflicted upon the class of patients who belong to the respectable poor, and who are not dependent upon Parochial Relief, has been frequently referred to in previous Reports, and it has now reached an acute stage, there being scarcely any accommodation available for the admission of the very people for whose benefit the Asylum was primarily and mainly designed. By a Deed of Agreement entered into between the District Lunacy Board of the City and the Asylum Board, dated 21st and 22nd July 1897, a previous arrangement was formally homologated, under which at the end of five years from the 19th of February 1897, when the Edinburgh Lunacy District Board was constituted, "or so soon thereafter as the new District Asylum "to be fitted up by the New Lunacy District Board shall be "ready for occupation, there shall be removed from the Royal "Edinburgh Asylum such number of patients belonging to the said "City Parish of Edinburgh as will reduce the number of patients "belonging to the said parish remaining under treatment in the "said Royal Edinburgh Asylum to 105." The period of five years referred to in the Deed of Agreement has now elapsed, and so far from the number of City paupers having been reduced to 105, it now stands at 416, being an increase of about 60 since the Agreement was entered into, besides a further number of 93 patients, whom the Managers have had to board out in different District Asylums at very considerable extra trouble.

Dr John Macpherson, one of the Commissioners in Lunacy, spent four days in the month of June last in visiting the institution, which was again inspected in November by Dr

John Fraser, Commissioner. The former of these gentlemen thus alludes to the pressure, created by the excessive number of patients sent to the Asylum by the City Parochial Authorities : "The total number resident at this date is 945 as against 986 at the date of last visit. The decrease of 41 patients has occurred entirely among the pauper patients, and is due to the removal of 78 men and 33 women to other Asylums in Scotland, and to lunatic wards of poorhouses, with the object of relieving the pressure upon the accommodation of the West House. That the removal of 111 patients in this way has only had the effect of reducing the population by about 40 is a fact which, considering the unfortunate delay in the construction of the new Asylum at Bangour, renders the prospect for the immediate future a very serious one. During the year ending 31st December 1900, no less than 400 cases chargeable to the Parish of Edinburgh were admitted to the Asylum, an increase of 20.5 per cent. over the average of the past five years. The Managers of the Royal Asylum have hitherto done everything in their power to avert serious overcrowding, but unless the Edinburgh District Lunacy Board can provide more accommodation for some of their patients at an early date, either at Bangour or elsewhere, it is impossible to see how such a calamity can long be postponed."

Dr Macpherson thus alludes to Craig House : "The condition of the patients at Craig House was eminently satisfactory in every respect. The space is fully occupied, but it is judiciously limited to the number which it can conveniently accommodate without pressure. It was satisfactory to observe that the accommodation for patients paying the highest rates of board was equally taken advantage of, which is a sign both of financial prosperity and of the public appreciation of the management of the Asylum under Dr Clouston. The individual attention to the wants of each patient, the great diversity which characterises the classification, the location and the surroundings of the various patients and the multiplicity of the means adopted for their employment and amusement, are all interesting and instructive features in the administration. At this season of the year cricket, tennis, golf and gardening, are largely engaged in by the patients. A lady possessing the

“ South Kensington certificate has been engaged to come twice
 “ a week to teach the lady patients fancy needlework. She goes
 “ to each ward and villa in turn. It is understood that this
 “ work has greatly interested some of the patients, and that
 “ many ladies who seemed formerly to take no interest in any-
 “ thing are now accomplished and enthusiastic workers. Con-
 “ sidering the engrossing effect of needlework upon the healthy
 “ female mind, its introduction into an Asylum as a curative
 “ and ameliorative measure is certainly commendable on account
 “ of its usefulness and originality. Since last visit a trained
 “ and certificated cook has been engaged as Lady Superintendent
 “ of the kitchen department. This change is said to have
 “ produced a marked improvement, not only in cooking, but in
 “ the administration of this department. A Head Butler has
 “ also been engaged.”

Dr John Fraser in the Report of his visit in November bears equally satisfactory testimony to the efficiency of the treatment of the patients, the quality of the food and the service of the meals, and to the administration generally in every part of the institution. He says: “ It was clear during the visit, which
 “ extended over four days, that Dr Clouston’s management is
 “ characterised by earnestness, energy, and ability. The
 “ institution holds a very high position among establishments for
 “ the Insane, commands public confidence, and is deservedly
 “ prospering in all directions.”

The Managers have great pleasure in fully endorsing the views of the Commissioner above expressed, in regard to the earnestness, energy, and ability of Dr Clouston, the Physician Superintendent of the institution. They also think it right to record their appreciation of the services rendered to the institution by his efficient staff of Assistant Physicians, matrons, and officials generally.

The organ at the place of worship situated within the Asylum grounds having become worn out and unserviceable, application for assistance was made by the Rev. Thos. Downie, the Asylum Chaplain, to Mr Andrew Carnegie. Mr Downie set forth that music had a soothing and healing influence upon those who were mentally afflicted, and that a new organ would contribute largely

to the effectiveness of the Sunday services. Mr Carnegie, after making due enquiry as to the size of the church and the probable cost of a new organ, undertook to contribute the handsome sum of £200 towards the expense, provided a similar sum were subscribed by other persons interested. Through the energy and assiduity of Mr Downie, the amount was soon collected, and Mr Carnegie having paid the £200 promised by him, the Managers are now taking steps to procure a suitable instrument. They are glad to have this opportunity of publicly acknowledging their obligation to the gentleman who has given them such substantial assistance in this matter, and also to their worthy Chaplain upon whose sole initiative the work was commenced.

Along with this Report the Managers beg leave to submit the Annual Report of the Charity and Bevan Fund Committee.

AND. RUTHERFURD,
Chairman.



CRAIG HOUSE—GREAT HALL

R E P O R T

OF

THE CHARITY COMMITTEE OF MANAGERS

OF THE

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1901.

THE Account of the Treasurer's Intromissions with the Charity Fund is herewith submitted.

The Fund amounted at 31st December 1900 to	£9775	7	5
The ordinary revenue during the			
year amounted to	£296	17	4
Three years' Income-tax recovered			
from Government	35	19	5
			<hr/>
			332 16 9
The ordinary expenditure during			
the year for the benefit of			
patients was	£202	17	8
Expense of manage-			
ment	9	19	9
			<hr/>
			212 17 5
Excess of Income over Expenditure			<hr/>
			119 19 4
			<hr/>
Amount of Fund at 31st December 1901	£9895	6	9
			<hr/>
			<hr/>

The total number of patients relieved during the year from the ordinary income of the Charity Fund was 23, and the number of patients on the roll at the close of the year was 21. The Committee think it right to explain that, owing to the overcrowded state of the West House through the number of patients sent to the Asylum by the City Parish Council, there is very little accommodation available for private patients of the class of the independent poor, for whose benefit the Charity Fund was organised, which accounts for the above excess of income over expenditure.

Along with the Account of the Charity Fund, the Committee

I beg leave to submit the Account of the Treasurer's Intromissions with the Bevan Trust Fund.

Under the Trust Settlement of the late Mrs Bevan, it is declared that the legacy bequeathed by her to the Asylum "shall remain entire without diminution in all time to come; neither shall said sum and residue be increased beyond £50 sterling in any one year."

The year ending 31st December 1900 closed with a balance at the credit of revenue, amounting to £69, 18s. 2d., which sum the Committee, in accordance with the above provision, considered it to be their duty to expend during the year 1901, in addition to the ordinary income of that year. Hence in the account herewith submitted, it will be observed that the expenditure considerably exceeds the income for the year, resulting in a diminution in the apparent amount of the Fund.

At the close of the year 1900 the Bevan Trust

Fund amounted to	£12,785	11	10
The ordinary income amounted to	£389	2	0
Three years' Income-tax recovered			
from Government	47	11	7
	<hr/>		
	436	13	7
There was spent in supplementing the boards of 32 patients	£495	8	5
And in expense of management	15	14	6
	<hr/>		
	511	2	11
Making an Excess of Expenditure over Revenue of	£74	9	4
	<hr/>		
Amount of Fund at 31st December 1901	£12,711	2	6
	<hr/>		

The number of patients on the roll at the close of the year was 25.

The amount of the Capital of the Fund at 31st

December 1901 was	£12,715	13	8
Balance at debit of Revenue		4	11
	<hr/>		
Total Funds as above	£12,711	2	6
	<hr/>		

A. CHRISTISON, *Convener*.





PHYSICIAN-SUPERINTENDENT'S
ANNUAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR 1901.

I HAVE the honour to submit the following Report of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the year 1901.

In the beginning of the year the number of patients was 970 (including 6 on probation), and on the 31st of December it was 962 (including 6 on probation). General Statistics.

The admissions were 441, of whom 215 were men and 226 women.

The total number of patients under treatment was therefore 1411, the largest number on record.

The number discharged from the Institution was 326, of whom 164 were men and 162 women.

The number of patients who died was 123, of whom 63 were men and 60 women.

The average number of patients resident was 940·3, of whom 470 were men and 470·3 women.

ADMISSIONS.

The admission rate has been high, as it has been for ten years past. The number of rate-paid patients sent us was 356, which is 6 more than the average of the past five years. We had the greatest difficulty in accommodating the numbers sent us, and this was only done by refusing almost all applications for admission for private patients at the lower rates of board, a hardship and an injustice to them and their relatives, to which I have directed attention for many years. By our arrangement with the Edinburgh Parish Council, we were to have been relieved of the greater number of their patients in 1902, but there seems no reasonable hope of this for some time to come. Admissions numerous. Bangour Asylum still in nubibus.

We have just made arrangements for boarding other 30 cases in the Hartwood Asylum, which will give a slight relief for a few months to our overcrowded wards, but will not enable us to admit the deserving poor of the private class.

Causes
multifarious.

No fewer than 33 different causes were assigned as having brought on the disease in those admitted. Those causes range from the subtlest emotional excitants down to the grossest animal indulgences—the causes operating through the body standing to those operating primarily through the mind as 20 to 1. As in my last year's Report, I have to point out the undue

Alcoholic excess
again far too
common.

prevalence of alcoholic excess as the more frequent of all the contributory causes of mental disease. This existed in 110 cases, or just one quarter of all the admissions. Colonel M·Hardy tells us that our prisons would stand nearly empty if excessive drinking was stopped. I cannot say that our hospitals for the mentally disordered would be emptied, but they would certainly have fewer inmates were our population a sober one.

Over-sensitive-
ness first cousin
to melancholia.

The mental causes which upset sanity, and many of the bodily causes, act far more powerfully on the sensitive, the high-strung, the sympathetic, and the fine-grained of mankind, than on the strong and tough. Over sensitiveness, diffidence, and shyness are charming and not too common qualities, but in excess they are apt to go with a want of staying-power and brain instability, which easily tends to morbid melancholy. Such mental and moral qualities, in fact, handicap many men and women in the fierce struggle for existence, and are often first cousins to the full-blown mental disease that entirely incapacitates its victims for that struggle. There are no possessions for which an average man or woman should be so thankful as a good nervous heredity, an education in self-control, a fair self-assurance, and even a moderate thick-hidedness. Such a mental equipment saves from many things besides being sent to a mental hospital. It is common to talk of a well-balanced judgment as about the best thing for a man. I believe that a good mental inhibition and a well-balanced emotional nature is far more important for most men and women, and tends more towards happiness and mental safety.

Thick-hided-
ness a preven-
tive against
insanity.

Vast majority of
admissions in
bad bodily
health.

When I find from our medical tables that only 69 or 15½ per cent. of our 441 patients admitted could be said to be in average bodily health and condition, while 301 of them, or about 70 per





cent., were in bad health and reduced condition, and 71, or 15 per cent., were in a very exhausted state, that is the best commentary I could make on the close connection of body and mind in this disease. And when I find, on going into details, that 122 of the 144, or between a third and fourth of the whole were suffering on admission from gross and evident brain disease of a incurable and deadly kind, nearly all of whom would be popularly described as cases of "softening of the brain," or "paralysis," there is scarcely any further need of accentuating the terrible nature of the diseases which we now group under the term insanity. As compared with the average rate of prevalence of such gross organic brain diseases to the Scottish Asylums (basing the calculations on the returns of causes of deaths in the Blue-Book), this Asylum stands at double their amount. This fact shows how large is the demand on our hospital accommodation and our nursing staff.

Large amount
of organic brain
disease.

Twice that of
Scottish
Asylums.

One of the most terrible, but medically most interesting, of all those organic brain diseases, General Paralysis, has certainly become more frequent among our city population of late years. In my first ten years of office here, 1874-83, our average yearly admission rate of this disease was 20·5 cases; in the next ten years, 1884-93, it was 25; in the next five years, 1894-98, it was 38·3; and in the last three years, 1899-1902, it has reached 49. This year particularly its prevalence is almost startling, for we had 65 cases, or 69 per 1000, resident—being over 1 case in every 7 admissions, a quite unprecedented number. The last Scottish Lunacy Blue-Book, that for 1900, contains an important statistical inquiry into the prevalence of this disease in Scotland. It is interesting and valuable to compare our experience with the rest of the country. The Scottish Asylums, taking them all over, had a proportion of 11·6 of their deaths from this disease to every 1000 of their residents during the five years, 1885-99. During those years we had a proportion of 36·1, or three-and-a-half times as much as the rest. But the disease is notoriously the bane of the city dweller rather than the countryman. The Blue-Book gives its prevalence in the Asylums which supply Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Dundee for the five years, 1895-99, as 22·6 per 1000 inmates, while we show a proportion for that time of 29·2, and for this year of 37·2. A death-rate from this one disease among our Asylum population, just twice as large as the death-

Great increase
of General
Paralysis.

Comparison of
our General
Paralysis rate
with that for all
Scotland.

The Royal
Edinburgh
Asylum General
Paralysis thrice
that of Scot-
land.

Edinburgh
exceeds other
large Scottish
towns.

rate from all causes in the city of Edinburgh, is an impressive fact in vital statistics, and a very instructive and suggestive commentary as to the effects of city life and its accompaniments on certain human brains. The contrast, which the Blue-Book enables us to make, in regard to this disease between our four large cities and our rural districts, throws a lurid sidelight on some of the dangers of city life. In the Asylums serving rural districts, the proportion of deaths from General Paralysis is only 5·1 per 1000 residents, as compared with the 22·6 of the four large cities and the 29·2 of this Institution. To understand the meaning of those figures, one must know that General Paralysis practically means certain forms of immorality. I must say I am surprised at the apparent greater prevalence of the disease here as compared with Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Dundee. I cannot explain it. The physicians of the Asylums of those cities are quite as able to diagnose the disease when they meet with it as I am. Though the total number of deaths from this disease is small, when contrasted with the whole mortality of a great city like ours, yet I consider it to be the duty of every medical man who comes across such a fact relating to the public health to make it known for the public benefit. A wise society should keep a sharp look-out on its brains and all that affects them injuriously. What gives this disease such interest, and its increasing prevalence such significance, is that it is the most typical disease of the actual mind machinery in the brain which we know. It may originate from a subtle poison circulating in the blood, but that poison acts first and chiefly on the mind tissues, that highest evolution of organic life existing in the world. It should be regarded as a special kind of danger-signal by society. It attacks the male sex chiefly, and at the prime of life, and they are not the weaklings and the worthless that it kills, but more commonly the most active and energetic. The pity is that it might be entirely prevented.

But it must not be inferred that because this form of brain disease is thus proved to have increased of late years, that insanity generally is increasing. That is very doubtful, and indeed the facts, as studied by most competent authorities, do not bear out any such general increase. There may, of course, be compensations in city life, with General Paralysis as a sort of necessary drawback.

One of the dangers of city life.

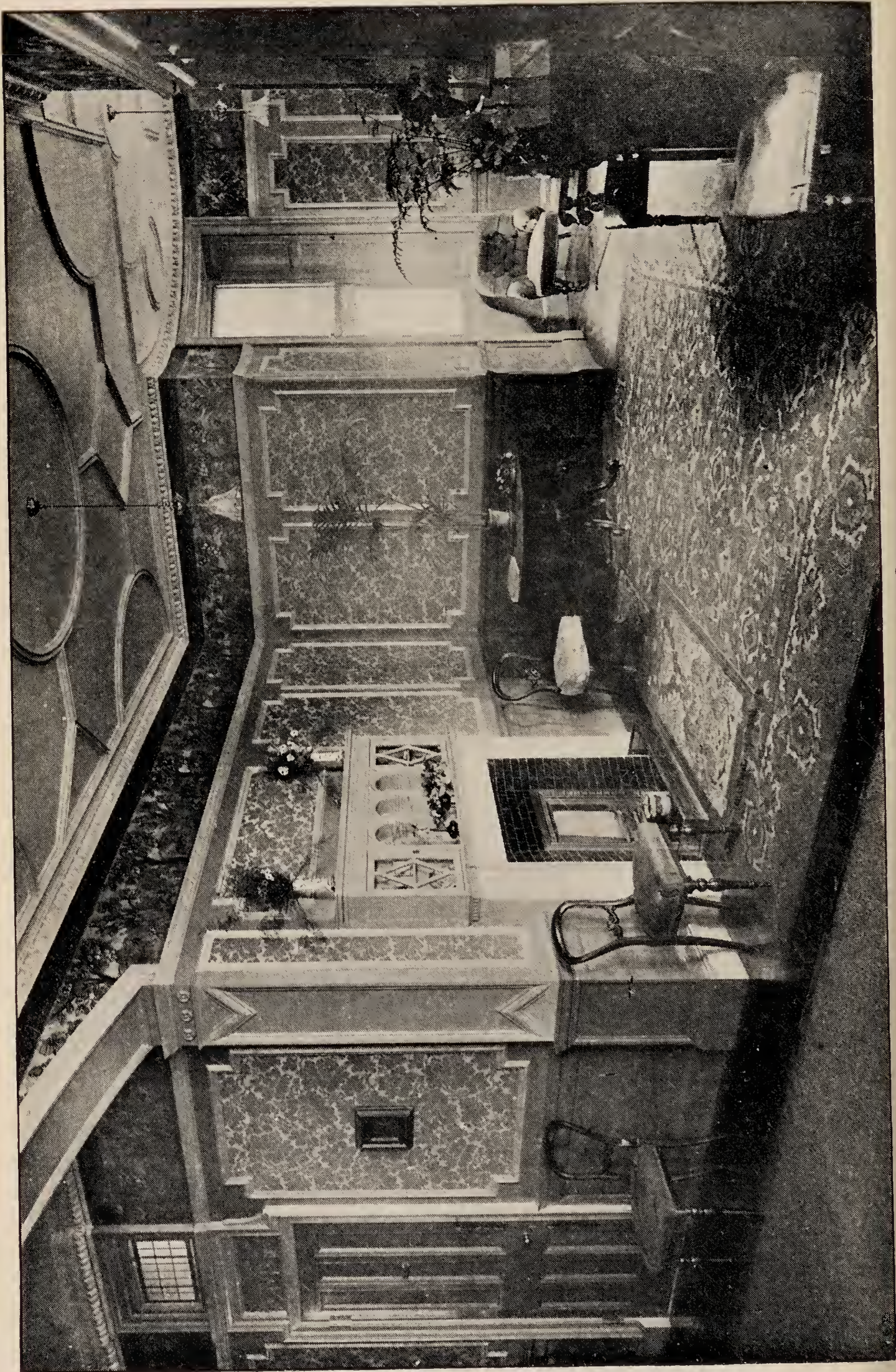
Meaning of General Paralysis.

Small eddies show how the stream is running.

A disease of the Mind Tissues.

General Paralysis picks out the strong and active.





CRAIG HOUSE—RECESS IN CORRIDOR

The mean age of the patients sent to us rises steadily. It used to be 40 ; now it is nearly 43. This results from so many more of the cases whose mental disturbance is really a sort of acute old age—an aggravated dotage being sent to us. More dotards sent to us.

DISCHARGES.

Of the 326 patients discharged, 135 were recovered and 146 relieved—a recovery rate of 30·6 per cent. on the admissions. This rate is considerably below our average of 40 per cent., and is accounted for by the unusually large number of old people, and of persons with organic brain disease, sent to us this year.

I am often asked what is the usual time it takes for a case of developed insanity to recover? Of course, different cases vary much ; but our statistics show that one would be in the main correct if I answered :—“The case that recovers usually does so in from three to six months.” But there are striking exceptions either way. Ninety-four of our 135 recoveries took place within six months, but one took seven years, and several recovered in a fortnight.

DEATHS.

The number of deaths (123) has been the largest in the history of the Institution, though there has been no epidemic disease. The death-rate (8·7 per cent. on the total number under treatment, and 13 per cent. on the average numbers resident) has, however, been exceeded on two former years. Our numbers resident having been large this year, lessens the death ratio. No doubt the causes of the high death-rate have been the large number of admissions of General Paralytics, and other cases of organic brain disease, as well as of persons whose brain-power had broken down through old age. The mean age at death was 54·3 years, this having risen steadily of late years. It was 50·7 in 1899. Deaths numerous. No epidemic. Causes many General Paralytics, &c. Mean age going up.

Our tuberculosis death-rate was 15·1 per cent. of the deaths—all cases with active tubercle found *post-mortem* being included—and 16 per 1000 of the average numbers resident. This is well below the average tubercular rate in the Asylums of the Empire—that rate being 19 per 1000 residents for Scotland, 23 for England, and 22 for Ireland. A Tuberculosis Committee of the Medico-Psychological Association is at present investigating the Consumption rate low.

subject of the prevalence of this disease in Asylums, and the best means of diminishing its incidence.

Two members of our community, of outstanding position and very long residence, died during the year. One gentleman had been with us for thirty years, and was a poet, an inventor, and a wit. He invented while here a "World Clock," which sells in the sane world's open market. In some ways he almost attained the divine faculty of genius. He edited the *Morningside Mirror* at one time, and in its columns always contributed copiously to our amusement in prose and verse. He sometimes had flashes of inspiration in his verse, his mind was incessantly active, ingenious, and inquiring, and he was a humanitarian of all-embracing views. If he had got his way, the villains would all have been summarily dealt with, and the rest of us would each have got £10,000 a year. If he had come to what he believed firmly to be his own, several millions of money would have been his portion. But, alas! for him, persecutors and robbers kept him out of all this. After a walk in Princes Street, his account of the persons he had sometimes seen was startling enough. The Prince Consort, the Emperor Napoleon III., and many other celebrities, supposed by a credulous world to be long dead, he there met in the flesh. He had the two selves like the rest of us—his Jekyll being courteous, intelligent, and grateful; his Hyde being suspicious, delusional, vain, and vituperative.

The other gentleman had been forty-six years with us. He was an omnivorous devourer of books, and the tradition here is that he had read the *Encyclopædia Britannica* and had survived. He was one of the few men among us who revelled in sermons. To him our *Mirror* was a solace and a safety-valve. He was the author of our "Sea Serpent," the description of which provided copy for that periodical whenever needed. His ideas and ambitions were literary. To his dying day he maintained that he would one day produce a work beside which Shakespeare's plays would be insignificant and frivolous. What a difference it makes whether a man's brain-cells work rightly or wrongly! We provided both these gentlemen with a home in which they were comfortable and happy—our Bevan Fund helping to ameliorate their lot in life. We miss them both much.

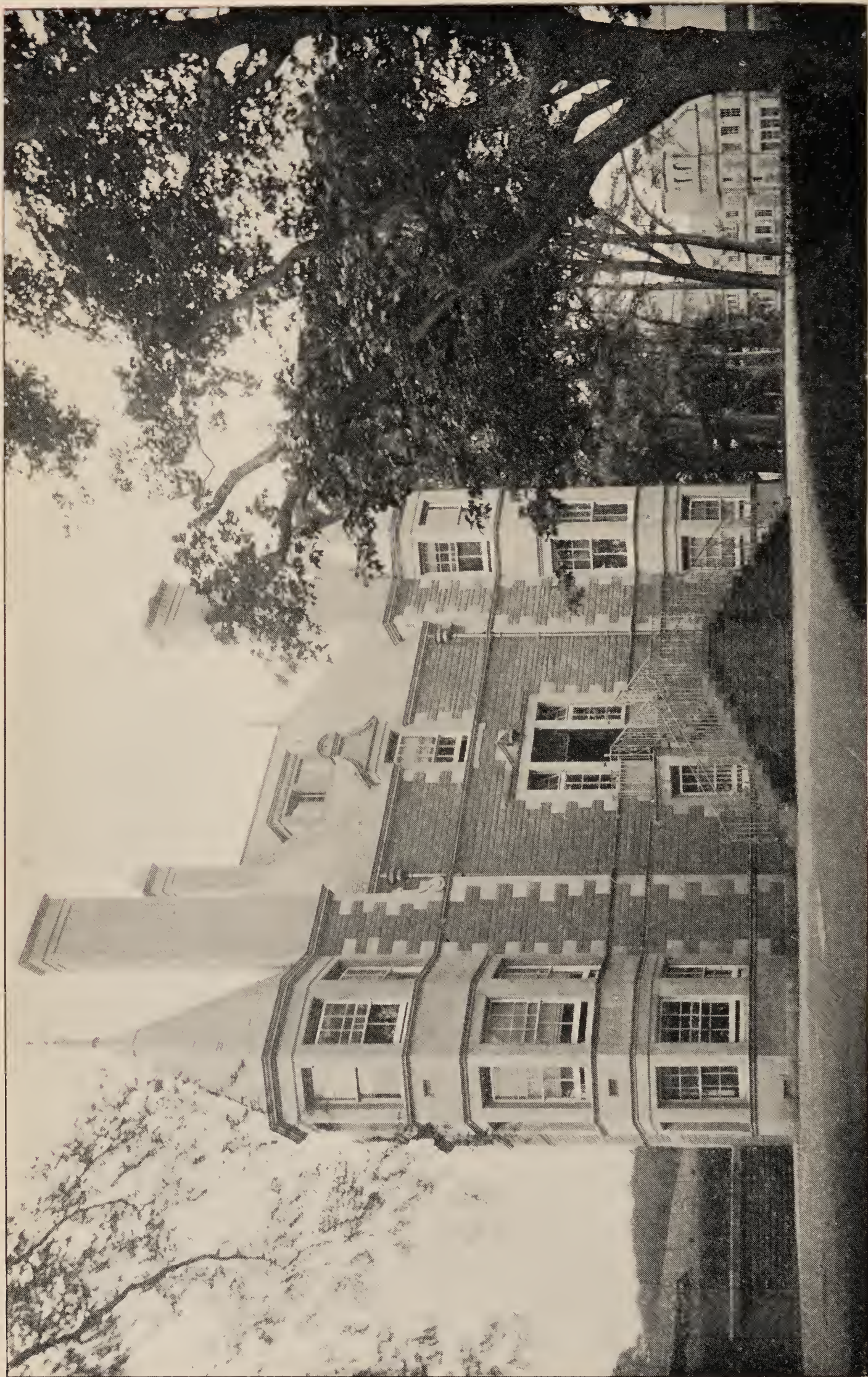
Two outstanding patients.
One a poet,
inventor, and
wit.

Jekyll and
Hyde.

An Encyclopædic
lunatic.

A literary
giant.





BEVAN HOUSE

GENERAL HISTORY OF THE INSTITUTION.

In the West House the overcrowding of the Wards has been Overcrowding. the worst salient feature of the year. Notwithstanding this, however, the general health of the patients who were free from gross brain disease has been good.

Craig House has been so full at times that we could not admit Craig House full at times. all who applied.

Some of the cooking apparatus there, which had never been satisfactory, broke down, and is in process of renewal. The appointment there of a thoroughly-trained Lady Superintendent Lady Superintendent of Craig House Kitchen. of the Kitchen and Housekeeping has been followed by much greater efficiency in the cooking and serving of the meals. The two extra butlers in charge of the dining-rooms have also greatly improved the table service.

The resolution of the Board to give £1, 10s. of yearly pay extra to every Attendant and Nurse who took the certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association has stimulated the Staff to attend the Lectures, and study the treatment and nature of Mental Disease from a practical point of view. We have now 54 certificated Attendants and Nurses out of a Staff of 170—being one-third of the whole number.

To my great regret, and to the irreparable loss of the Institution, Mrs Findlay, who for 28½ years has been the head of our Mrs Findlay's resignation. Female Hospital in the West House, has felt her strength no longer able for the arduous duties there, and has resigned. She was the pioneer Nurse of Scottish Asylums, and no more enthusiastic, strenuous, or unselfish woman did I ever meet. She lived for her patients, and for them alone. Her heart was wholly in her work. I always knew that things in her department were just as sure to be well looked after as if I were there and looking on all the time. "Well done, good and faithful servant," is no empty eulogy in her case.

Both Miss Mary Peter, of South Craig Villa, and Mr Gregory, Break-downs. our Head Attendant of Craig House, temporarily broke down, and had to go away for a long rest.

The Pathological Scheme and Laboratory, supported by most The Scottish Asylums' Pathological Laboratory. of the Scottish Asylums, is doing its good work, under Dr Ford Robertson's guidance, in a most satisfactory way. The Commissioners in Lunacy inspected it during the year, and their

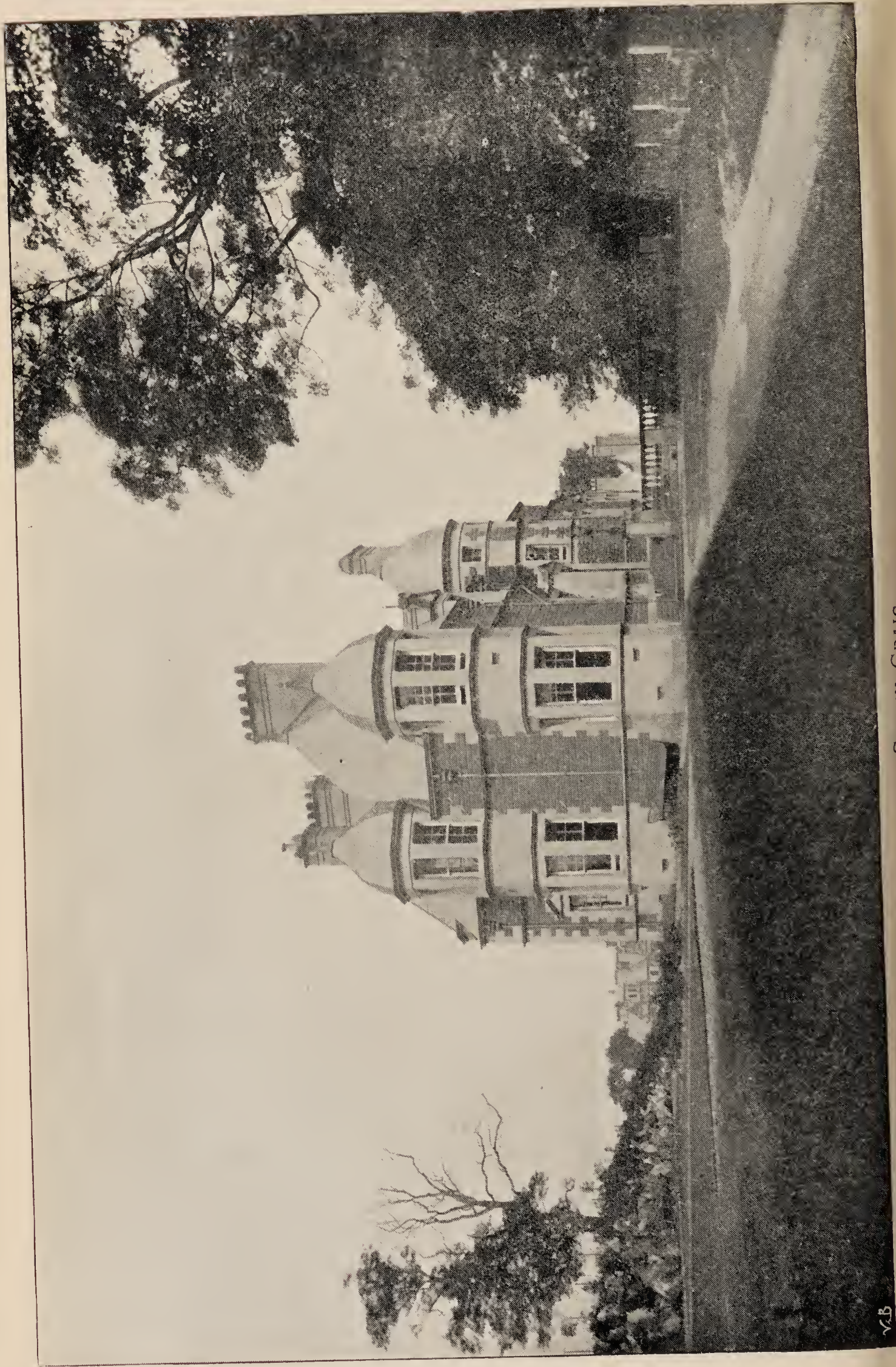
unqualified praise of what it is doing, and is likely to do, towards elucidating the many difficult and obscure problems of Mental Disease is the best proof that the money spent on it by those Asylum Boards is well spent in the interests of the mentally afflicted. They say :— *

The Commissioners' inspection of its Work.

“ The Pathological Laboratory of the Scottish Asylums, which
 “ was founded early in the year 1897, has been successfully con-
 “ ducted, and has been productive of much scientific work of a
 “ high standard of excellence. The Laboratory is supported by
 “ the voluntary contribution for that purpose of eighteen of the
 “ Scottish Asylums. Primarily its object is the direct promo-
 “ tion of pathological research into the causes of insanity, and
 “ the changes which occur in the nervous system in the course
 “ of mental affections. The large and varied amount of work
 “ in Morbid Histology, as evidenced by the various papers con-
 “ tributed from the Laboratory to scientific societies and jour-
 “ nals, and the Text-Book recently published on the subject by
 “ Dr Ford Robertson, the Superintendent of the Laboratory—
 “ based, it is understood, chiefly on his practical researches—
 “ might alone be held to justify the expenditure of money, and
 “ the great amount of care and labour which have been bestowed
 “ upon the founding and maintenance of this Institute. The
 “ fear, not unnaturally expressed, that the erection of a Central
 “ Laboratory would have the effect of suppressing scientific re-
 “ search of a similar nature in the individual Asylums has
 “ happily not been realised. On the contrary, there is reason
 “ to believe that the opportunities for prosecuting such work
 “ have been facilitated, and that, where an inclination exists to
 “ engage in it, the help of the Central Laboratory has been found
 “ to be of the greatest service. What may be termed the
 “ secondary object of the foundation of the Laboratory—the
 “ training of the Assistant Medical Officers of the Associated
 “ Asylums in pathological methods, the circulation of ‘ demon-
 “ stration sets’ for comparison, instruction, and teaching pur-
 “ poses, and the purchase of a valuable collection of books and

* Forty-Third Annual Report of the General Board of Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland, page 58.





“ magazines for reference and lending purposes—show that the
 “ tendency has rather been to foster a scientific interest in patho-
 “ logical research throughout the Associated Asylums. During
 “ the four years of the existence of the Laboratory, 18 Assistant
 “ Medical Officers have received a Laboratory course of instruc-
 “ tion ; 26 ‘ demonstration sets ’ have been circulated 124 times ;
 “ 6 doctors unconnected with Asylums have carried on re-
 “ searches in the Laboratory ; 6 Assistant Medical Officers
 “ working in their own Asylums have been supplied with tissues
 “ for purposes of research ; 5 separate Memoranda, giving de-
 “ finite instruction regarding the preparation of tissues for
 “ examination and other matters, have been issued ; and 152
 “ issues have been made from the Lending Library.

“ During the past year the Laboratory was visited by the
 “ medical members of the Board, who expressed their approba-
 “ tion of the equipment of the Laboratory, and of the extent and
 “ thoroughness of the work carried on there. They report that
 “ the present premises are in every respect suitable for the pur-
 “ pose, and observe that they are capable of adaptation to that
 “ extension which the necessities of a rapidly-increasing field of
 “ knowledge and experiment are certain to require in the near
 “ future. Dr Ford Robertson has lately turned his attention to
 “ the highly important subject of Pathological Chemistry, which
 “ is the direction in which modern thought in this department
 “ is now tending. It is hoped that the resources at the disposal
 “ of the Board of Management of the Institute may be sufficient
 “ to enable him to do the same class of work in this important
 “ branch as he has shown himself capable of undertaking in that
 “ of Morbid Histology. To this end, and for the assured success
 “ of this praiseworthy scheme, it is desirable that as many as
 “ possible of the remaining Asylums which have not yet joined
 “ the Association may find it consistent with their duty to do so.”

In connection with the new and important proposal to estab-
 lish a Mental Ward in the Royal Infirmary for incipient and
 transient cases of mental disorder, it is interesting to find that,
 during the past two years, over eighty patients have been dis-
 charged recovered within six weeks of admission. All those
 might be reckoned among the incipient and transition cases of
 mental disorder, for whose benefit the proposal is intended. 11

The proposed
 Psychiatric
 Ward in the
 Royal Infirmary.

established on right lines and properly worked, I believe this scheme will be a most philanthropic and useful one. It will provide early treatment for many cases that now lapse into confirmed insanity for the want of such treatment, and it will fill up a niche in the means of instruction to medical students and junior practitioners, from which the public will benefit. It would be a wise, and in the long-run an economical proceeding, on the part of the Parish Council, to approach the Royal Infirmary Managers, and make an arrangement, if possible, to pay a yearly sum for all such patients. Meanwhile the Council, in view of this scheme, might well postpone the building of two of their cottages at Bangour. The proposal is on the latest scientific lines as to the right treatment of certain cases of early insanity ; it is humane in a high degree, and it supplies a want for our poor, who are threatened with the direst of calamities. It would place a poor man, threatened with mental disease, in the position of having equal means of treatment at his command as the richest. He has that means now, in regard to every bodily disease from which he may suffer, in the Royal Infirmary. Insanity is just as truly a disease of the brain as pneumonia is of the lungs.

I have pleasure in commending the arduous and efficient services, and in thankfully acknowledging the willing help of the Staff and the Assistant-Physicians.

I again, as in former years, express my warmest obligations to the Board of Management for their unvarying support.

T. S. CLOUSTON, M.D., F.R.C.P.E.,
Physician-Superintendent.

Its great use.

Its economy.





STATISTICAL TABLES
OF THE
MEDICO-PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

TABLE I.—*Showing the Admissions, Re-Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year ending 31st December 1901.*

	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
In the Asylum, January 1, 1901 ...	489	475	964			
Absent on Probation, January 1, 1901	3	3	6			
Total ... ..	...	...	...	492	478	970
Cases Admitted—						
First Admissions	172	173	345			
Not First Admissions	43	53	96			
Total Cases Admitted during the year	...	...	...	215	226	441
Total Cases under Treatment during the year ... ..	...	...	...	707	704	1411
Cases Discharged—						
„ Recovered	48	87	135			
„ Relieved	96	50	146			
„ Not Improved	20	25	45			
Died	63	60	123			
Total Cases Discharged and Died during the Year ... ..	...	...	...	227	222	449
Absent on Probation, Dec. 31, 1901	2	4	6			
Remaining in the Asylum, Dec. 31, 1901	478	478	956			
Total ... ..	...	...	...	480	482	962
Average number Resident during the year 1901 ... ..	...	...	...	470·0	470·3	940·3
Persons* under care during the year†	...	...	...	700	691	1391
Persons Admitted „ „ ...	...	...	...	210	219	429
Persons Recovered „ „ ...	...	...	...	47	85	132
Transferred to this Asylum „ „	...	...	...	9	12	21
„ from „ „ „ „ ...	...	...	...	75	41	116
Number of Patients chargeable to District (the three City Parishes and Orkney) at close of 1901 ...	...	...	...	279	303	582
Number of Patients chargeable to Parishes beyond District at close of 1901 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Private Patients at close of 1901—						
Craig House	112	105	217			
West House—Intermediate‡... ..	56	47	103			
„ Lowest Board	33	27	60			
				201	179	380
Total ... ..	...	...	...	480	482	962

* Persons, *i.e.*, separate persons in contradistinction to “cases” which may include the same individual more than once.

† Total Cases, minus re-admissions of patients discharged during the current year.

‡ Those whose Board is so supplemented by the Charity or Bevan Funds, or from private sources, as to equal £42, are reckoned here as Intermediate.

TABLE IA.

Showing the Number of Previous Attacks among Persons admitted during the Year 1901, distinguishing those Attacks that have been treated to Recovery in this and other Asylums, or elsewhere.

Number of Previous Attacks.	Persons.			Attacks.					
				Recovered from in this Asylum.			Recovered from in other Asylums or elsewhere.		
	M.	F.	T.						
Have had 1 previous Attack	21	34	55	12	19	31	9	15	24
„ 2 „ Attacks	13	19	32	20	30	50	6	8	14
„ 3 „ „	4	10	14	5	14	19	7	16	23
„ 4 „ „	0	2	2	0	8	8	0	0	0
„ 5 „ „	1	2	3	0	9	9	5	1	6
„ 20 „ „	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	20	20
Total ...	39	68	107	37	80	117	27	60	87

TABLE II.

Showing the Admissions, Re-Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths for the Twenty-nine Years, from 31st December 1872 to 31st December 1901.

	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Persons admitted during the period of twenty-nine years	4152	4236	8388			
*Re-admissions	1110	1273	2383			
Total Cases admitted				5262	5509	10,771
Discharged Cases—						
Recovered	1931	2244				
Relieved	1263	1453				
Not Improved	480	362				
Died	1132	989				
*Total Cases Discharged and Died since 31st December 1872				4806	5048	9854
Remaining 31st December 1901 ...				456	461	917
*Transferred to this Asylum				258	231	489
„ from „				718	712	1430

* These figures refer only to cases admitted since 31st December 1872.

YEARS.	Admitted.			Discharged.						Died.			Remaining December 31.			Per Centage of Recoveries on Admissions.			Per Centage of Deathson Total Nos. under Treatment.		
	Admitted.			Recovered.			Not Recovered.			M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.												
From Oct. 17, 1813, to Dec. 31, 1831,	..	..	265	..	..	102	..	..	118	..	..	9	..	..	36	..	..	38.4	..	..	1
From January 1, 1832, to December 31, 1836,	49	31	80	16	13	29	16	7	23	11	7	18	25	21	46	32.6	41.9	36.2	34.1	24.6	29.6
1837,	7	6	13	2	2	4	3	4	7	4	1	5	23	20	43	28.5	33.3	30.7	12.5	3.7	8.4
1838,	12	11	23	6	7	13	2	2	6	2	2	4	25	18	43	50	63.6	56.5	5.7	6.4	6
1839,	4	5	9	2	2	4	4	2	6	3	1	3	21	18	39	50	40	44.4	6.8	4.3	5.7
1840,	4	8	12	2	1	3	1	2	3	3	3	6	19	20	39	50	12.5	25	12	11.5	11.7
1841,	28	13	41	5	11	16	1	3	4	1	0	1	40	19	59	17.8	84.6	39	2.1	0	1.2
1842,	73	81	154	19	13	32	3	7	10	6	3	9	85	77	162	26	16	20.7	5.3	3	4.2
1843,	104	108	212	26	24	50	8	12	20	10	10	20	146	138	284	25	22.2	23.5	5.2	5.4	5.3
1844,	83	79	162	38	52	90	21	12	33	11	9	20	159	144	303	45.7	65.8	55.5	4.7	4.1	4.4
1845,	123	130	253	36	45	81	18	14	32	20	18	38	208	197	405	29.2	34.6	32	7	6.5	6.8
1846,	107	90	197	62	39	101	17	22	39	25	19	44	211	207	418	57.9	43.3	51.2	7.9	6.6	7.3
1847,	134	117	251	51	47	98	23	14	37	36	32	68	235	231	466	38	40.1	39	10.4	9.8	10.1
1848,	126	120	246	68	61	129	20	22	42	44	24	68	228	245	473	53.9	50.8	52.4	12.1	6.8	9.5
1849,	109	156	265	42	77	119	29	35	64	42	37	79	224	252	476	38.5	49.3	44.8	12.4	9.2	10.7
1850,	126	127	253	47	65	112	31	24	55	26	38	64	246	252	498	37.3	51.1	44.2	7.4	10	8.7
1851,	132	116	248	52	67	119	35	26	61	31	19	50	260	256	516	39.3	55	47.9	8.2	5.1	6.7
1852,	129	118	247	58	43	101	26	29	55	30	34	64	275	268	543	44.9	36.4	40.8	7.7	9	8.3
1853,	103	133	236	58	50	108	21	28	49	36	41	77	263	282	545	56.3	37.5	45.7	9.5	10.2	9.3
1854,	98	114	212	28	66	94	47	26	73	24	27	51	262	277	539	28.5	57.8	44.3	6.6	6.8	6.7
1855,	109	114	223	46	49	95	44	42	86	24	38	62	257	262	519	42.2	42.9	42.6	6.4	9.7	8.1
1856,	117	141	258	42	66	108	29	47	76	20	23	43	283	267	550	35.8	46.8	41.8	5.3	5.7	5.5
1857,	178	130	308	49	61	110	32	21	53	33	23	56	347	292	639	27.5	46.9	35.7	7.1	5.7	6.5
1858,	118	117	235	47	44	91	29	38	67	48	26	74	342	300	642	39.3	37.6	38.7	10.3	6.3	8.4
1859,	118	98	216	28	40	68	34	23	57	43	17	60	355	318	673	23.7	40.8	31.4	9.3	4.2	6.9
1860,	108	150	258	36	62	98	45	50	95	45	25	70	337	331	668	33.3	41.3	37.9	9.7	5.3	7.5
1861,	120	121	241	39	40	79	37	49	86	37	28	65	344	335	679	32.5	33	32.7	8	6.1	7.1
1862,	125	121	246	27	43	70	43	51	94	42	32	74	357	330	687	21.6	35.5	28.4	8.9	7	8
1863,	104	116	220	26	51	77	44	46	90	44	24	68	347	325	672	25	43.9	35	9.5	5.3	7.4
Totals and Averages from 1832 to 1864,	2648	2671	5319	958	1141	2099	663	660	1323	700	561	1261	..	..	..	36.1	42.7	39.4	7.8	6.1	7

TABLE III. (Continued).—The Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, with the Mean Annual Mortality and Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on the Admissions for each Year during the Thirty-eight Years, 1864-1901,

YEARS	Admitted.			Discharged.						Died.			Remaining Dec. 31.			Average Numbers Resident.			Percentage of Recoveries on Admissions.			Percentage of Deaths on Average Nos. Resident.			Percentage of Deaths on Total Nos. under Treatment.					
				Not Improved.			Relieved.																							
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
1864-1872*	1163	1284	2447	409	532	941	148	170	318	213	230	443	371	266	637	349.4	362.1	711.5	346.3	359.6	705.9	35.4	41.6	38.6	11.8	8.1	10.0	8.6	5.9	7.2
1873	107	153	260	61	84	145	22	30	52	18	13	31	40	25	65	335	404	739	347	400	747	57	54.9	55.7	11.5	6.2	8.7	8.5	4.5	6.4
1874	151	157	308	64	85	149	29	55	84	25	18	43	27	30	57	340	374	714	348.6	389.6	738.2	42.3	54.1	48.3	7.7	7.7	7.7	5.5	5.3	5.4
1875	148	162	310	68	85	153	37	37	74	10	8	18	36	29	65	335	374	709	338.6	384.3	722.9	45.9	52.4	49.3	10.6	7.5	9	7.3	5.4	6.3
1876	180	180	360	82	78	160	46	29	75	18	7	25	39	43	82	333	393	726	352.3	388	740.3	45.5	43.3	44.4	11	11.1	11.1	7.5	7.7	7.6
1877	174	168	342	85	85	170	34	54	88	11	9	20	28	35	63	349	384	733	341.26	395.56	736.82	48.8	50.5	49.7	8.2	8.8	8.5	5.5	6.1	5.8
1878	205	160	365	82	71	153	33	32	65	16	8	24	32	31	63	389	401	790	383.2	393	72	40	44.3	41.9	8.3	7.8	8.1	5.7	5.6	5.7
1879	173	172	345	73	100	173	27	20	47	13	19	32	34	27	61	414	407	821	405.3	407.3	812.7	42.1	58.1	50.1	8.3	6.6	7.5	6	4.6	5.3
1880	160	187	347	71	94	165	47	35	82	14	12	26	26	46	72	416	405	821	423.2	416.6	839.8	44.3	50.2	47.5	6.1	11.0	8.5	4.4	7.7	6.1
1881	162	177	339	77	86	163	32	62	94	9	7	16	40	27	67	421	401	822	420.8	411.8	832.7	47.5	48.5	48	9.5	6.5	8	6.8	4.6	5.7
1882	143	186	329	52	72	124	51	76	127	12	19	31	47	36	83	404	381	785	414.6	391.2	805.8	36.3	38.7	37.6	11.3	9.2	10.3	8.2	6.1	7.1
1883	164	189	353	62	71	133	27	58	85	11	2	13	36	40	76	425	402	827	423.4	402.9	826.3	37.8	37.5	37.6	8.5	9.9	9.2	6.3	6.9	6.6
1884	161	181	342	79	53	132	36	77	113	27	9	36	33	32	65	416	409	825	430.9	411.0	841.9	49.0	29.2	38.5	7.6	7.7	7.7	5.5	5.4	5.5
1885	139	165	304	41	58	99	65	87	152	12	7	19	42	35	77	394	393	787	414.6	393.1	807.8	29.4	35.1	32.5	10.1	8.9	9.5	7.5	6.0	6.7
1886	170	164	334	62	67	129	56	54	110	17	14	31	36	26	62	395	394	789	400.2	395.5	795.8	36.4	42.1	38.6	8.9	6.5	7.7	6.3	4.6	5.5
1887	185	180	365	74	58	132	45	79	124	15	11	26	47	23	70	393	399	792	404.8	397.8	802.7	40	32.2	36.1	11.6	5.7	8.7	8.0	4.0	6.0
1888	172	176	348	53	60	113	54	55	109	15	12	27	36	43	79	410	408	818	410.1	406.2	816.3	30.8	34.1	32.5	8.8	10.6	9.7	6.3	7.4	6.8
1889	172	151	323	55	43	98	61	54	115	24	11	35	31	46	77	410	407	817	415.1	409.2	824.3	32	28.5	30.3	7.5	11.2	9.3	5.3	8.2	6.7
1890	155	177	332	51	75	126	43	40	83	12	5	17	64	45	109	399	417	816	400.9	418.8	819.7	32.9	42.4	37.9	16	10.7	13.3	11.2	7.7	9.4
1891	191	179	370	73	60	133	40	57	97	18	10	28	48	66	114	411	404	815	416	413.6	829.6	38.2	33.5	35.9	11.5	16	13.8	8.1	11	9.6
1892	214	219	433	82	81	163	54	57	111	23	9	32	51	41	92	414	430	847	409.3	423.6	833	38.3	37	37.6	12.4	9.7	11	8.1	6.6	7.3
1893	215	211	426	73	116	189	45	61	106	19	13	32	65	45	110	430	413	843	425.4	423.4	848.8	34	55	44.4	15.2	10.6	13.0	10.3	7	8.6
1894	209	245	454	76	95	171	53	80	133	14	12	26	47	38	85	449	433	882	438.2	423.2	861.4	36.4	38.8	37.7	10.7	9	9.9	7.3	5.8	6.6
1895	188	222	410	85	85	170	62	60	122	10	10	20	54	42	96	426	458	884	438.4	443.5	881.9	45.2	38.3	41.5	12.3	9.4	10.9	8.6	6.5	7.5
1896	245	225	470	82	87	169	52	55	107	16	10	26	70	45	115	451	486	937	441.7	459.1	900.8	33.5	38.7	36.0	15.8	9.8	12.7	10.4	6.6	8.5
1897	203	208	411	61	95	156	83	85	168	11	11	22	53	50	103	446	453	899	437.9	448.6	886.5	30.0	45.7	38.0	12.1	11.1	11.6	8.1	7.2	7.6
1898	201	250	451	72	91	163	42	52	94	21	24	45	50	53	103	462	483	945	447.1	463.2	910.3	35.8	36.4	36.1	11.2	11.4	11.3	7.7	7.5	7.6
1899	212	216	428	76	96	172	41	43	84	44	56	100	55	50	105	458	454	912	462.5	445.1	907.6	35.9	44.4	40.1	11.9	11.2	11.5	8.1	7.2	7.7
1900	248	224	472	4	91	165	49	42	91	43	16	59	48	51	99	492	478	970	482.0	458.5	940.5	29.8	40.6	35.0	10.0	11.1	10.5	68	7.1	7.0
1901	215	226	441	48	87	135	96	50	146	20	25	45	63	60	123	480	482	962	470	470.3	940.3	22.3	33.5	30.6	13.4	12.7	13.0	8.9	8.5	8.7
Totals and Averages,	6425	6794	13219	2403	2841	5244	1510	1746	3256	731	617	1348	1649	1426	3075	395.9	404.8	800.6	396.2	403.0	799.2	37.9	42.0	39.9	10.8	9.3	9.9	7.6	6.1	6.8

[illegible]

* For particulars see Report for 1894.

† Numbers for Thirty-eight Years.

† Since Opening of Asylum.

Summary of the Total Admissions 1864-1901.			
Percentage of Cases Recovered	M.	F.	T.
" Relieved ..	36·9	41·0	39·0
" Not Improved ..	22·7	24·8	23·8
" Died ..	10·1	8·2	9·1
" Remaining ..	22·9	19·0	20·9
" ..	7·4	7·0	7·2

Year 1901, together with the Ages at Death.

	35 and under 40.			40 and under 45.			45 and under 50.			50 and under 55.			55 and under 60.			60 and under 65.			65 and under 70.			70 and under 75.			75 and under 80.			80 and under 85.			85 and under 100.			TOTALS.		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T			
1	4	2	6	5	1	6	5	1	6	4	1	5	3	1	4	3	1	4	24	8	32	1		
2	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	2			
3	1	..	1	1	..	1	2	..	2	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6	3			
4	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	4			
5	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	5			
6	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	6			
7	1	1	1	1	2	..	2	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	6	9	7			
8	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	4	8			
9	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	9
10	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	10			
11	1	1	2	..	1	1	1	..	1	2	3	5	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	5	14	11			
12	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	12			
13	1	1	..	2	2	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	10	12	13			
14	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4	14			
15	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	15			
16	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	16			
17	1	1	17			
18	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	2	3	18			
19	1	1	3	4	7	..	2	2	2	4	6	1	4	5	..	3	3	..	1	1	6	19	25	
	5	2	7	5	4	9	10	5	15	7	8	15	8	4	12	12	9	21	6	4	10	4	5	9	3	5	8	..	3	3	..	1	1	63	60	123

TABLE VI.—*Showing the Length of Residence in those Discharged Recovered, and in those who have Died, during the Year 1901.*

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE.	Recovered.			Died.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Under 1 Month ...	1	3	4	14	10	24
From 1 to 3 Months...	21	33	54	5	9	14
„ 3 to 6 „ ...	16	24	40	6	7	13
„ 6 to 9 „ ...	3	9	12	9	2	11
„ 9 to 12 „ ...	1	7	8	6	4	10
„ 1 to 2 Years ...	5	9	14	6	6	12
„ 2 to 3 „ ...	0	2	2	7	1	8
„ 3 to 5 „ ...	0	0	0	2	4	6
„ 5 to 7 „ ...	1	0	1	1	5	6
„ 7 to 9 „ ...	0	0	0	1	1	2
„ 9 to 11 „ ...	0	0	0	0	2	2
„ 13 to 15 „ ...	0	0	0	1	0	1
„ 15 to 17 „ ...	0	0	0	1	1	2
„ 17 to 19 „ ...	0	0	0	1	1	2
„ 19 to 21 „ ...	0	0	0	0	1	1
„ 21 to 23 „ ...	0	0	0	0	1	1
„ 23 to 25 „ ...	0	0	0	1	1	2
„ 25 to 27 „ ...	0	0	0	0	1	1
„ 27 to 29 „ ...	0	0	0	0	1	1
„ 29 to 31 „ ...	0	0	0	1	1	2
„ 37 to 39 „ ...	0	0	0	0	1	1
„ 45 to 47 „ ...	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total ...	48	87	135	63	60	123

TABLE VII.

Showing the Duration of the Disorder on Admission in the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year 1901.

CLASS.	THE ADMISSIONS.			THE DISCHARGES.						THE DEATHS.		
	M.			Recovered.			Removed Relieved or otherwise.			M.		
				M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
FIRST CLASS.	63	118	181	25	43	68	27	33	60	11	34	45
First Attack, and within Three Months on Admission												
SECOND CLASS.	47	17	64	4	14	18	28	8	36	17	7	24
First Attack, above Three, and within Twelve Months on Admission												
THIRD CLASS.	37	65	102	14	28	42	20	17	37	9	10	19
Not First Attack, and within Twelve Months on Admission												
FOURTH CLASS.	63	19	82	5	2	7	35	15	50	25	5	30
First Attack or not, but of more than Twelve Months on Admission												
FIFTH CLASS.	5	7	12	0	0	0	6	2	8	1	4	5
Congenital												
TOTAL	215	226	441	48	87	135	116	75	191	63	60	123

TABLE VIII.—Showing in Quinquennial Periods the Ages of those Admitted, Recovered, and Died during the Year 1901, and of those remaining on 31st December 1901.

AGES.		THE ADMISSIONS.			RECOVERED.			THE DEATHS			PATIENTS RESIDENT 31ST DECEMBER 1900.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
From	5 to 10 Years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
"	10 to 15	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
"	15 to 20	9	7	16	2	1	3	0	0	0	11	10	21
"	20 to 25	19	19	38	3	6	9	1	5	6	20	19	39
"	25 to 30	19	22	41	5	8	13	2	0	2	37	40	77
"	30 to 35	29	26	55	8	10	18	0	5	5	60	41	101
"	35 to 40	23	24	47	6	18	24	5	2	7	48	50	98
"	40 to 45	20	32	52	6	11	17	5	4	9	58	63	121
"	45 to 50	26	21	47	5	10	15	10	5	15	53	53	106
"	50 to 55	19	27	46	5	11	16	7	9	16	52	59	111
"	55 to 60	18	14	32	2	3	5	8	4	12	47	41	88
"	60 to 65	17	14	31	4	3	7	12	8	20	42	34	76
"	65 to 70	7	6	13	1	2	3	6	4	10	20	32	52
"	70 to 75	4	8	12	1	3	4	4	5	9	20	21	41
"	75 to 80	3	3	6	0	1	1	3	5	8	5	6	11
"	80 to 85	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	9	12
"	85 to 90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	4	5
"	90 to 95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
"	95 to 100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total	...	215	226	441	48	87	135	63	60	123	480	482	962
Mean Age	...	41.8	42.8	42.3	40.7	41.6	41.3	53.9	54.7	54.3	45.4	47.1	46.3

TABLE IX.

Showing the Condition as to Marriage, on Admission, in the Admissions, Recoveries, and Deaths, during the Year 1901, and of Patients Resident, December 31, 1901.

Condition in Reference to Marriage.	The Admissions.			The Discharges.			The Deaths.			Patients Resident Dec. 31, 1901.		
				Recovered.								
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single	98	95	193	22	27	49	21	22	43	315	289	604
Married	97	86	183	21	50	71	34	22	56	143	133	276
Widowed	20	45	65	5	10	15	8	16	24	21	60	81
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total	215	226	441	48	87	135	63	60	123	480	482	962

TABLE X.—*Showing the Probable Causes of Insanity in the Patients Admitted during the Year 1901.*

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	NUMBER OF INSTANCES IN WHICH EACH CAUSE WAS ASSIGNED.								
	Admissions			No. of Cases.					
				{ M., 215; F., 226; T., 441.					
	As predisposing cause.*			As exciting cause.			Total.†		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
MENTAL and MORAL:—									
Domestic trouble	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	2
Mental anxiety and worry	0	0	0	1	2	3	1	2	3
Mental shock	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
Overwork	0	0	0	1	3	4	1	3	4
Solitary life	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
PHYSICAL: Intemperance in drink ...	10	3	13	61	36	97	71	39	110
Syphilis	6	1	7	7	1	8	13	2	15
Injury to head (traumatic)	0	0	0	2	2	4	2	2	4
Lactation	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	6	6
Pregnancy	0	1	1	0	5	5	0	5	5
Childbirth	0	0	0	0	7	7	0	7	7
Puberty and Adolescence	4	5	9	21	25	46	25	30	55
Change of life	2	5	7	8	18	26	10	23	33
Old age	4	3	7	6	28	34	10	31	41
Privation and starvation	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2
Gross cerebral disease	0	1	1	45	11	56	45	12	57
Epilepsy	2	0	2	12	5	17	14	5	19
Phthisis	0	1	1	4	2	6	4	3	7
Influenza	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Sunstroke	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
Masturbation	0	0	0	3	1	4	3	1	4
Heart Disease	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	3
Bright's Disease	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Typhoid fever	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
Hysteria	2	3	5	0	0	0	2	3	5
Chorea	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
Immorality	0	3	3	1	0	1	1	3	4
Locomotor Ataxia	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	2
Exophthalmic Goitre	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
Other bodily diseases	0	1	1	3	1	4	3	2	5
Hereditary influences { direct ...	21	11	32	0	0	0	21	11	32
{ collateral ...	36	30	66	0	0	0	36	30	66
{ both ...	13	19	32	0	0	0	13	19	32
Previous attacks	39	68	107	0	0	0	39	68	107
Congenital	5	7	12	0	0	0	5	7	12
Unknown	95	90	185	41	65	106	95	90	185

* With reference to the distinction between "predisposing" and "exciting" causes, it must be understood that no single cause is enumerated as both predisposing and exciting in the case of any individual patient.

† The figures in the Total column represent the entire number of instances in which the several causes (either alone or in combination with others) were stated to have produced the mental disorder. The excess of the aggregate of such causes over the number of patients admitted is owing to combinations of causes.

FORM OF MENTAL DISORDER,	Admissions.			Recoveries.			Deaths.			Remaining in Asylum.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Congenital or Infantile Mental Deficiency—												
" <i>a</i> , with Epilepsy	3	1	4	0	0	0	1	0	1	7	3	10
" <i>b</i> , without Epilepsy,	2	6	8	0	0	0	0	3	3	8	13	21
Epilepsy acquired	12	3	15	0	1	1	1	0	1	23	11	34
General Paralysis of the Insane...	53	12	65	0	0	0	26	9	35	60	8	68
Mania—Simple	42	54	96	14	24	38	10	18	28	52	67	119
" Acute...	22	33	55	5	17	22	5	9	14	14	41	55
" Delusional	18	34	52	3	12	15	6	5	11	74	97	171
" Chronic	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	52	82
" Homicidal	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
" Organic	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Melancholia—												
" Simple	12	16	28	11	11	22	3	7	10	30	25	55
" Hypochondriacal	7	1	8	3	2	5	0	0	0	9	5	14
" Delusional	5	17	22	2	7	9	1	3	4	21	30	51
" Suicidal...	18	24	42	7	9	16	3	1	4	25	37	62
" Resistive	0	6	6	0	2	2	1	1	2	2	9	11
" Excited...	5	6	11	1	2	3	0	1	1	3	7	10
" Stuporose	5	5	10	2	0	2	1	1	2	9	8	17
" Organic...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dementia—Secondary	1	6	7	0	0	0	1	2	3	112	66	178
" Organic	5	1	6	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	3	3
Total...	215	226	441	48	87	135	63	60	123	480	482	962

TABLE XII.

*Showing the Station or Occupation of Patients admitted
during the Year 1901.*

MALES.				MALES—Continued.			
Architects	2	Brought Forward	159				
Army Officer	1	Postman	1				
Bakers	4	Rope Spinner	1				
Bankers	2	Rubber Workers	2				
Barmen	2	Sailors	3				
Blacksmiths	7	Schoolmasters	2				
Bookseller	1	Shoemakers	2				
Brassfinishers	2	Shopkeepers	2				
Bricklayer	1	Silver Chaser	1				
Cabinetmaker	1	Soldiers	8				
Cabmen	2	Spirit Merchants	2				
Car Conductor	1	Storekeeper	1				
Carters	2	Students	4				
Chemists	2	Tailors	5				
Clergymen	4	Tanner	1				
Clerks	9	Telegraph Clerk	1				
Clothier	1	Tinsmith	1				
Commercial Travellers	4	Tutor	1				
Compositors	2	Waiters	4				
Confectioners	2	Waxmaker	1				
Cook	1	No Occupation	13				
Dairymen	2						
Draper	1	Total	215				
Engineers	8						
Farmers	5	FEMALES.					
Firemen	2	Ballet Girl	1				
Fisherman... ..	1	Bookfolder... ..	1				
Gamekeeper	1	Charwomen	4				
Gardeners	3	Cleaners	1				
Gentlemen... ..	3	Clerkesses	2				
Glass Cutter	1	Compositor	1				
Grocers	5	Confectioner	1				
Grooms	2	Domestic duties	4				
Hammermen	2	Domestic Servants	21				
Hawker	1	Dressmakers	6				
Ironmoulder	1	Hawkers	4				
Iron Turner	1	Housekeepers	7				
Jewellers	3	Housewives	115				
Joiners	3	Ladies	19				
Labourers	38	Lady's Maid	1				
Lavatory Attendant	1	Laundresses	3				
Librarian	1	Machinist	1				
Masons	9	Milliners	2				
Messenger	1	Nurse	1				
Millwright	1	Outworkers	3				
Musician	1	Ragpicker	1				
Painters	2	Shopgirl	1				
Piano Tuner	1	Shopwomen	4				
Plasterer	1	Teachers	4				
Plumbers	3	Waitress	1				
Porters	2	No Occupation	17				
Carry forward	159	Total	226				

TABLE XIII.

Forms of Insanity in those Admitted—Skae's Classification.

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Congenital Insanity	5	7	12
Epileptic Insanity	12	4	16
Insanity of Adolescence	21	28	49
Climacteric Insanity	8	19	27
Senile Insanity	10	29	39
Puerperal Insanity	0	7	7
Insanity of Lactation	0	6	6
Insanity of Pregnancy	0	5	5
Pubescent Insanity	2	1	3
Insanity of Alcoholism	42	35	77
Insanity of Gross Brain Disease	10	2	12
General Paralysis	53	12	65
Syphilitic Insanity	3	1	4
Post-Febrile Insanity	2	0	2
Traumatic Insanity	2	1	3
Phthisical Insanity	4	2	6
Masturbational Insanity	3	1	4
Choreic Insanity	0	1	1
Hysterical Insanity	0	1	1
Insanity of Exophthalmic Goitre	1	0	1
Insanity from Sunstroke	1	0	1
Idiopathic Insanity	1	7	8
Unknown *	35	57	92
TOTAL	215	226	441

* All the cases of marked Secondary (terminal) Dementia are reckoned as "Unknown."

TABLE XIV.

State of Bodily Health and Condition of those Admitted.

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
In Average Health and Condition	22	47	69
In Indifferent Health and Reduced Condi- tion	161	140	301
In Bad Health and very Exhausted Condi- tion	32	39	71
TOTAL	215	226	441

TABLE XV.

Religious Persuasion of those Admitted.

					Males.	Females	TOTAL.
"Protestants" ...	...	...	...	...	193	200	393
Roman Catholic	...	...	...	...	19	23	42
Jewish ...	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
Unknown	...	...	...	...	3	2	5
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	215	226	441

TABLE XVI.

Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths of each Month.

		Admissions.			Discharges.			Deaths.		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
January	...	16	22	38	14	24	38	3	2	5
February	...	15	21	36	23	19	42	9	5	14
March	...	18	22	40	38	13	51	5	11	16
April	...	22	19	41	7	12	19	4	5	9
May	...	25	17	42	8	12	20	5	6	11
June	...	10	13	23	13	12	25	3	3	6
July	...	19	26	45	9	12	21	5	6	11
August	...	17	20	37	5	10	15	5	6	11
September	...	15	11	26	8	20	28	6	2	8
October	...	17	18	35	14	8	22	7	2	9
November	...	23	19	42	11	13	24	3	6	9
December	...	18	18	36	14	7	21	8	6	14
TOTAL	...	215	226	441	164	162	326	63	60	123

TABLE XVII.

Illustrations of Suicidal Tendency in those Admitted.

				Males.	Females	TOTAL.
Have attempted Suicide	...	...	...	14	16	30
Have meditated Suicide	...	...	...	30	16	46
Total Suicidal	...	...	...	44	32	76
<i>Forms of Insanity in which Suicide was attempted—</i>						
Melancholia	...	...	...	13	14	27
Mania	...	...	...	1	2	3
Total	...	...	...	14	16	30
<i>Forms of Insanity in which Suicide was meditated—</i>						
Melancholia	...	...	...	17	13	30
Mania	...	...	...	9	3	12
General Paralysis	...	...	...	3	0	3
Epilepsy acquired	...	...	...	1	0	1
Total	...	...	...	30	16	46
<i>Nature of the attempt—</i>						
Precipitation	...	...	...	3	8	11
Cut-Throat	...	...	...	3	1	4
Poisoning	...	...	...	1	2	3
Drowning	...	...	...	3	1	4
Strangulation	...	...	...	2	2	4
Stabbing	...	...	...	1	0	1
Opening Vein	...	...	...	1	2	3
Self-Mutilation	...	...	...	1	0	1

TABLE XVIII.—*Persons Recovered in 1901.*

	Males.	Females	TOTAL.
A. Recovered for the first time ...	34	49	83
(a) Re-admitted, and again Discharged Recovered ...	0	1	1
(b) Re-admitted, but not again Discharged Recovered ...	0	4	4
B.* Had made one or more Recoveries in previous years ...	13	36	49
(a) Re-admitted, and again Discharged Recovered ...	1	1	2
(b) Re-admitted, but not again Discharged Recovered ...	1	5	6
Number of Persons Recovered...	47	85	132
Number of Cases of Recovery ...	48	87	135

* Of these Persons, 5 Males and 15 Females had made one Previous Recovery ; 5 Males and 12 Females two Previous Recoveries ; 2 Males and 4 Females three Previous Recoveries ; 1 Male and 3 Females four Previous Recoveries ; 1 Female five Previous Recoveries ; 1 Female six Previous Recoveries.

TABLE XIX.

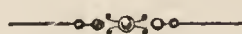
The Number of Pauper Lunatics Chargeable to Parishes in our District, that were not in the Royal Edinburgh Asylum on the 1st January 1902.

PARISHES.	Number of Patients.
Edinburgh	592
Leith	33
Duddingston	8
Orkney	75
TOTAL	708

REPORT

BY DR JOHN FRASER,

COMMISSIONER IN LUNACY.



ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM,
25th, 26th, 27th, and 28th November 1901.

THERE were on the 27th instant 956 patients on the registers of the Asylum. Their position is shown in the following statement:—

1. Certified Patients—	Males.	Females.	Totals.
(1) Private . . .	195	172	367
(2) Pauper . . .	278	299	577
2. Voluntary Inmates . . .	8	4	12
	<u>481</u>	<u>475</u>	<u>956</u>

Effect has been given in the foregoing figures to the transference since last visit of 1 male and 2 females from the pauper to the private list. There are 1 male and 3 females absent on statutory probation, and 1 female absent on pass. Four gentlemen and 2 ladies are at present residing in the seaside house at Cockenzie.

Since the 17th June 1901, the date at which the figures in the preceding entry refer, the following changes in the Asylum population have taken place:—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
1. Certified Patients—	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted . . .	15	20	72	73	180
Discharged recovered . . .	5	5	15	32	57
Discharged unrecovered . . .	7	11	25	19	62
Died . . .	6	3	23	19	51
2. Voluntary Inmates—					
Admitted . . .	3	1	...	...	4
Left . . .	2	1	...	...	3

The increase in the number on the register during the period under review is fortunately small, consisting of 1 private patient and of 9 paupers, or 10 in all. The number of pauper patients on the male side is as large as can be accommodated, and overcrowding exists in the female wards. The Managers and Dr Clouston have during recent years taken advantage of the vacant accommodation available in other asylums in order to relieve the Institution from overcrowding, and no less than 140 patients chargeable to Edinburgh have in this way been provided for. It is however doubtful whether spare accommodation will continue to be found which will receive the annual increase of paupers which takes place. It is understood that already intimation has been received from the Stirling District Board to remove the Edinburgh paupers boarded in the Larbert Asylum. During the past five years the annual pauper admissions to this Institution have risen from 308 to 400, an increase of 92. Should this rise in the admission rate continue, as in all likelihood it will, and perhaps even be greater, as the increase is progressive, the number of paupers admitted will in all probability be about 500 in 1906. The annual admissions from the parish of Edinburgh have risen from 243 in 1895 to 311 in 1900, an increase of 68 in five years. Notwithstanding the large number removed to other establishments, the Edinburgh pauper patients resident in the Institution have increased from 348 in 1895 to 416 in 1901. These figures point in no uncertain manner to a most serious condition of matters as to overcrowding in the near future unless the Edinburgh District Board provide without further delay, as it is clearly their duty to do, accommodation at Bangour to meet the great and increasing requirements of their district.

It is unsatisfactory to have to report that owing to the congested condition of the West House only 1 private patient at the lowest rate of board has been admitted since last visit. As has been repeatedly pointed out, the reception of private patients in straitened circumstances is a duty incumbent on the Institution from its foundation.

The deaths were all due to natural causes, and in 37 instances, or 72·5 per cent. of the deaths, a *post mortem* examination was made. The consent of relatives to an autopsy was withheld in the remaining cases. The most fatal cause was general paralysis,

which accounted for 29·4 per cent. of the deaths. The percentage from gross brain lesions is 19·6, from phthisis pulmonalis 13·7, and from senile decay 11·7. It is satisfactory to note that no death was due to zymotic disease, and that the patients in the West House have been remarkably free from epidemic or zymotic ailments since its drainage has been put into proper order. The Pathological Journals were examined, and found to contain full and intelligent records of the *post mortem* examinations. Much valuable pathological work is done by the medical staff, in conjunction with the Scottish Asylums' Laboratory.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 36 entries. They refer in 4 instances to the use of restraint in one case for surgical reasons, and 5 occasions in another case in order to prevent determined attempts at suicide by self-strangulation. Twenty-seven of the entries refer to the use of seclusion in the cases of six patients on account of acute and violent maniacal excitement. Seven escapes have occurred; in 2 instances the patients were absent for twenty-eight days, and consequently their names fell to be removed from the register, and in 5 instances the patients were absent for at least one night before being brought back. Two casualties are recorded—a dislocation of the right shoulder due to a fall, and a fracture of the right humerus sustained during a struggle with an attendant, the patient falling against a corner of a window. No blame was, on investigation, attributed to the attendant, a verdict in which the patient is understood to have acquiesced.

The changes among the attendants and nurses are as follows—11 attendants and 17 nurses have resigned, 2 attendants and 1 nurse have been dismissed, and 15 attendants and 16 nurses have been engaged. It is understood, with approval, that the night staff in the West House is to be increased by 2, 1 in each division. This addition will increase the efficiency of the night supervision of the suicidal, the epileptic, and of those of defective habits. It is now fully recognised that a complete system of night nursing is productive of the best results in every direction. The teaching and training of the attendants and nurses continues to be carried on in a careful and successful manner. Twenty-nine members of the Craig House staff and 20 of that in the West House have passed the prescribed examination, and obtained the

certificate and medal granted by the Medico-Psychological Association for proficiency in mental nursing. As an incentive to take an interest in this teaching and training, and to make themselves proficient in their duties, the Managers have agreed to give an increase of 30s. in the wages of the attendants and nurses who pass this examination. It is also given as a reward to all who have already obtained the certificate.

The patients in the West House are, except for overcrowding, especially in the hospital sections, well provided for. Their requirements are liberally met, and their condition as to clothing and personal neatness was highly satisfactory. When the large number of admissions to this section, and the acute character of the bulk of the new cases are considered, the manifestations of excitement were few. The dinners seen during three days of the visit in the two dining halls were well-cooked, palatable, and abundant meals, and no reasonable complaint was made, though many patients were questioned as to the quality and quantity of their food. The dinner to the nurses was also seen, and the extremely neatmanner in which the meal was served in their mess-room merits commendation. The consideration thus given to their comfort at meal times cannot fail to promote contentment among the female staff in this department. Every ward was found scrupulously clean, and many improvements were observed which indicated that this house is being maintained in excellent order. The dormitory for acute cases in the female hospital is in respect of equipment and appearance of comfort and brightness all that can be desired. No. 1 Female Day-room has been most effectively renovated and refurnished, and several wards, both in the male and female divisions, have been repainted. It is recommended that the male acute sick-ward be furnished with beds similar to those in the female hospital. The benches in the amusement hall have been replaced by chairs, which are found much more convenient. The effective isolation of consumptive patients is practically impossible on the male side, owing to the overcrowding of the hospital; but in the female division Dr Clouston is able to reserve a small wing of the hospital, containing a series of single rooms, for the segregation and treatment of acute female consumptives. This is a matter which is at present receiving much attention, and it is hoped that separate accommodation will ere long be provided in all asylums for the care

and treatment of those who are the subjects of tubercular lung disease. From a return furnished by the medical staff, there are among the patients in the West House 29 in the first stage of consumption, 11 in the second stage, and 1 in the third.

The impression produced by the visit to Craig House and its adjoining villas was one of great efficiency, both in regard to the classification of the patients and as to their treatment. Each patient is provided for according to his or her mental condition and social requirements. Individual care is a marked feature in the management, and evidently everything is done by environment, skilful treatment, good feeding, and efficient nursing to secure recovery and to promote the happiness and well-being of the patients. All sections are replete with comfort, and the profusion of flowers and decorative plants attracted favourable notice. The dinners in the series of dining-rooms were seen and found excellent, both as to the quality of the food and the service of the meals. In each of the gentlemen's dining-rooms a butler has charge of the arrangements. A lady-superintendent has been appointed to supervise the work of the kitchen, and the cooking and prompt serving of meals have consequently been greatly improved. Contracts have been entered into for the erection of cooking apparatus of the newest and best design.

The grounds, both at Craig House and the West House, are even at this season of the year in admirable order. The garden ground has been considerably extended, and the supply of vegetables has practically been doubled. The greenhouses are evidently under efficient management, and all sections of the Asylum are abundantly supplied with flowers and plants.

It was clear during the visit, which extended over four days, that Dr Clouston's management is characterised by earnestness, energy, and ability. The Institution holds a very high position among establishments for the insane, commands public confidence, and is deservedly prospering in all directions.

The case books are kept in a manner highly creditable to the Assistant Medical Staff, and the registers were found accurate and written up to date.

JOHN FRASER,
Commissioner in Lunacy.

A B S T R A C T

OF THE

TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS OF INTROMISSIONS

FOR THE YEAR 1901.

CHARGE.

I. Arrears of Board, etc., given up in last Account .					£201	12	4
II. Patients' Boards, per Board-books—	<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>				
Quarter ending 31st March 1901	£7,383	13	5	£6,717	17	5	
Do. do. 30th June „	7,378	12	8	6,726	12	11	
Do. do. 30th Sept. „	7,441	15	3	6,685	16	4	
Do. do. 31st Dec. „	7,521	17	2	6,877	17	6	
	£29,725	18	6	27,008	4	2	
				29,725	18	6	
<i>Deduct—</i>					£56,734	2	8
(1) Repayments of Board, etc., for Patients who left the Asylum during 1900	£19	0	5				
(2) Cost of boarding out pauper lunatics, as under—							
1. Sums paid to Larbert Asylum, year to 14th November 1901	1,035	19	1				
2. Do. to Hartwood Asylum, year to do.	1,518	10	11				
3. Do. in Kirklands, year to do.	623	5	2				
				3,196	15	7	
					53,537	7	1
III. Accounts due by Patients for Clothes and extraordinary furnishings of various kinds supplied through the Steward and Matrons at the expense of the Institution, and charged against the recipients—	<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>				
Quarter ending 31st March 1901	£571	19	2	£661	10	9	
Do. do. 30th June „	373	13	9	511	9	1	
Do. do. 30th Sept. „	512	10	2	532	15	3	
Do. do. 31st Dec. „	506	4	5	416	19	0	
	£1,964	7	6	£2,122	14	1	
				1,964	7	6	
					4,087	1	7
IV. Price of Pigs and Sundries disposed of—							
Received for Pigs Sold				478	16	9	
Do. for Pigs' meat, trees, old iron, &c., sold				75	9	11	
					554	6	8
V. Rents of Grass Parks, &c.					81	9	8
VI. Seat Rents in St Cuthbert's Church					8	10	0
VII. Price of Clothing supplied to pauper patients leaving the Institution during 1901					10	9	10
VIII. Balance of Account at 31st December 1900					2,370	8	10
Amount of the Charge					£60,851	5	0

DISCHARGE.

			Craig House.			West House.			TOTAL.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
I.	Expense of Provisions	.	8,688	0	3	8,348	2	1	17,036	2	4
II.	Do.	Clothing, Bedding, Napery, &c.	309	11	2	1,888	5	9	2,197	16	11
III.	Do.	Fuel	1,091	18	9	1,564	6	2	2,656	4	11
IV.	Do.	Gas Lighting	214	19	3	413	11	2	628	10	5
V.	Do.	Water and Washing material	502	4	10	441	6	5	943	11	3
VI.	Do.	Medicines, Surgical Instruments, Disinfectants, &c.	173	4	2	254	19	7	428	3	9
VII.	Do.	Books and Stationery	258	13	1	227	5	6	485	18	7
VIII.	Do.	Tobacco and Snuff	...	...	...	160	11	8	160	11	8
IX.	Do.	Sundry Furnishings	1,923	12	5	2,176	11	4	4,100	3	9
X.	Do.	Garden and Grounds	268	17	10	236	5	8	505	3	6
XI.	Public and Parochial Burdens		960	8	8	497	14	0	1,458	2	8
XII.	Interest on Loans paid		2,859	2	3	873	1	6	3,732	3	9
XIII.	Feu-duties and Stipend		745	6	1	427	3	9	1,172	9	10
XIV.	Insurance Premiums		74	7	0	53	14	6	128	1	6
XV.	Salaries and Wages		7,254	10	4	6,430	9	9	13,685	0	1
XVI.	Miscellaneous Payments		264	14	1	203	1	2	467	15	3
XVII.	Accounts paid on behalf of Patients and charged against them		3,576	5	2	513	18	5	4,090	3	7
Ordinary Expenditure			29,165	15	4	24,710	8	5	53,876	3	9
VIII. Loans Repaid :—											
	1. Craig House Loans		.	.	.	£2,740	0	0			
	2. West House Loans		.	.	.	100	0	0			
									2,840	0	0
XIX.	Arrears of Board, &c., at 31st December 1901		.	.	.	.	.	.	188	4	7
XX.	Balance of Account at 31st December 1901		.	.	.	.	.	.	3,946	17	5
Amount of the Discharge equal to Charge									£60,851	5	9

EDINBURGH, 26th May 1902.—I have examined the foregoing Account of Charge and Discharge of the Intrusions of the Treasurer of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the Insane for the year from 31st December 1900 to 31st December 1901, together with the Appendices relative thereto, and in connection with the Books of the House Steward and Matrons, and I now beg to report that I have found them to be correctly stated, and sufficiently vouched and instructed.

I have not, however, checked the apportionment of the items of Receipt and Expenditure between Craig House and the West House.

(Signed) JOHN M. HOWDEN, C.A.

ABSTRACT of ORDINARY and EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS
of NEW CRAIG HOUSE, OLD CRAIG HOUSE, SOUTH CRAIG, BEVAN
VILLA and MYRESIDE COTTAGE.—*Year to 31st December 1901.*

ORDINARY RECEIPTS.

1. Boards	£28,497 4 4
2. Extra Accounts	3,573 3 2
3. Produce and Sundries sold	295 1 3
4. Rents of Grass Parks	71 9 5
5. Seat Rents in St Cuthbert's Church	4 10 5
	<hr/>
	£32,441 8 7

ORDINARY PAYMENTS.

1. Amount thereof, as stated in foregoing Discharge	£29,165 15 4
2. Value of labour performed by tradesmen, assisted by West House patients, for New Craig House, etc. .	462 0 5
3. Proportion of £300 additional, as the estimated value of pauper labour in keeping the grounds, in terms of Report by Mr Haldane, C.A.	159 13 9
	<hr/>
	29,787 9 6
Surplus Ordinary Receipts for New Craig House, etc., for 1901	<hr/> £2,653 19 1

EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS—Nil.

EXTRAORDINARY PAYMENTS—Nil.

ABSTRACT of ORDINARY and EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS
of the WEST HOUSE.—*Year to 31st December 1901.*

ORDINARY RECEIPTS.

1. Boards	£25,040 2 9
2. Extra Accounts	513 18 5
3. Produce and Sundries sold	259 5 5
4. Rent of Park at Tipperlinn Gate and of Railway Siding	10 0 0
5. Seat Rents in St Cuthbert's Church	3 19 7
6. Value of patients' labour performed for New Craig House, etc., as before (see New Craig House Payments 2 and 3)	621 14 2
7. Price of Clothing supplied to patients leaving the Asylum	10 9 10
	<hr/>
	£26,459 10 2

ORDINARY PAYMENTS.

1. Amount thereof, as stated in foregoing Discharge	£24,710 8 5
2. Seventeenth instalment to Sinking Fund	£2,701 15 1
Less—Interest on £28,608 8s. 7d., in- cluded in No. 1 hereof	873 1 6
	<hr/>
	1,828 13 7
	<hr/>
	26,539 2 0
Excess of Payments over Receipts for 1901	<hr/> £79 11 10

TABULAR VIEW of the Cost of Maintenance per Head of New Craig House, Intermediate, and Pauper Patients for the Year 1901—the numbers being: New Craig House, 207; Intermediates, 101; and Paupers, 632.

	New Craig House.			Intermediate.			Paupers.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. Provisions, including Vegetables, except in so far as supplied from grounds held to be covered by cost of Gardens and Grounds No 15.	41	19	5	13	18	0	6	10	4
2. Extra diet (included in No. 1 as regards New Craig House) . . . . .	...	...	...	1	13	2	2	2	10
3. Share of Attendants' provisions do. . . . .	...	...	...	1	18	9	1	11	0
4. Stimulants and Cordials . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	4	1
5. Clothing (less £10, 9s. 10d. received for clothing sold) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	5½
6. Bedding and Napery	1	9	11	0	18	0¾	0	18	0¾
7. Fuel (including fuel for electric lighting)	5	5	6	2	2	8¼	2	2	8¼
8. Gas Lighting	1	0	9¼	0	11	3¼	0	11	3¼
9. Water and Washing materials	2	8	6¼	0	12	0½	0	12	0½
10. Medicines and Surgical Apparatus	0	16	9	0	6	11½	0	6	11½
11. Books and Stationery	1	5	0	0	6	2½	0	6	2½
12. Tobacco and Snuff . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	5	1
13. Furnishings and Repairs	9	5	10¼	4	5	4	2	15	4
14. Public and Parochial Burdens	4	12	9½	0	13	7	0	13	7
15. Expenditure on Gardens and Grounds	1	6	0	0	6	5¼	0	6	5¼
16. Feu-Duties and Stipend	3	12	0	0	11	7¾	0	11	7¾
17. Fire Insurance	0	7	2	0	1	5½	0	1	5½
18. Salaries and Wages	35	0	11	9	14	1½	8	12	6
19. Miscellaneous Payments	1	5	7	0	5	6½	0	5	6½
20. Value of labour performed by tradesmen and patients for New Craig House and Intermediates	3	0	0¾	1	3	0	...	...	...
21. Instalment to Sinking Fund, as sanctioned by the Court . . . . .	...	...	...	3	13	8½	3	13	8½
22. Interest on New Craig House Debt	13	16	2¾	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>educt—</i>									
1. From New Craig House, &c.—	126	12	5¾	43	1	11¾	34	13	2¾
(1.) Price of Pigs and Sundries sold £1 8 6									
(2.) Rents of Grass Parks 0 6 10¾									
(3.) Seat Rents in St Cuthbert's Church 0 0 5									
2. From Paupers—	1	15	9¾						
(1.) Price of Pigs, etc., sold, including Rents 0 7 5¼									
(2.) Value of labour performed by them for New Craig House and Intermediate patients 1 3 5½							1	10	10¾
3. From Intermediates—									
Price of Pigs, etc., sold, including Rents, as above				0	7	5¼			
Cost per head during 1901	124	16	8	42	14	6½	33	2	4

The average number of Patients, Officers, and Domestics during the Year ending 31st December 1900 was 1176
Do. do. do. 31st December 1901 1174

Decrease in 1901 2

The Cost of Provisions per head during the Year ending 31st Dec. 1900 was £13 8 6¼
Do. do. do. 31st December 1901 was 14 10 2¾

Increase in 1901 £1 1 8½

CONTRAST of ORDINARY RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS for the Year 1901
with the Previous Year.

1900.			RECEIPTS.	1901.		
£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
52,771	3	2	I. Boards	53,537	7	1
3,694	4	2	II. Extra Accounts due by Patients	4,087	1	7
			III. Produce and Sundries sold—			
475	17	9	1. Price received for Pigs, etc.	478	16	9
53	14	8	2. Do. for Rags and Sundries	75	9	11
90	3	9	IV. Rent of Craig House Grass Parks	81	9	5
			V. Price of Clothing supplied to Paupers leaving			
44	7	9	Institution	10	9	10
10	4	0	VI. Seat Rents in St Cuthbert's Church	8	10	0
57,139	15	3		58,279	4	7
			PAYMENTS.			
			I. PROVISIONS.			
1,571	5	5	Bread, Flour, etc.	1,436	17	3
3,615	2	2	Butcher Meat, etc.	3,879	0	4
251	0	7	Extract of Meat, etc.	188	17	0
320	16	9	Preserved Meat	403	16	9
690	7	9	Fish and Salt Herrings	723	11	10
214	6	0	Game and Fowl	221	12	1
2,173	1	2	Milk and Cream	2,215	8	6
171	5	7	Fresh Butter	89	16	10
531	11	4	Tea	651	18	4
207	12	0	Coffee and Chicory and Cocoa	223	2	10
375	12	7	Sugar	464	8	6
1,353	3	9	Salt Butter	1,536	12	0
357	19	9	Cheese	400	0	5
226	3	2	Currants, Raisins, Fruits, etc.	299	7	10
153	2	6	Arrowroot, Corn Flour, Tapioca, Rice, etc.	171	2	2
399	18	3	Ham, Bacon, and Lard	492	15	9
96	5	9	Salt, Mustard, Pepper, and Spices	123	14	3
66	0	8	Vinegar, Ketchup, and other Sauces	61	15	4
255	14	7	Oatmeal	313	9	5
76	15	5	Barley	85	0	6
58	5	3	Peas	75	18	5
1,273	18	2	Eggs	1,284	6	6
516	19	0	Potatoes, Carrots, and other Vegetables	770	2	3
320	9	0	Ale, Porter, and Beer	349	2	3
91	11	10	Aerated Waters, etc.	95	3	9
429	15	8	Wines and Spirits	428	19	10
325	10	3	Sundries	334	10	2
16,122	14	4	{ Deduct—Wines, Spirits, Porter, and Ale included in the above expenditure and chargeable against New Craig House patients carried to Branch XVII. £276 15 10 Do. against West Ho. private patients do. 7 13 0	17,320	11	2
333	4	0		284	8	10
15,789	10	4		17,036	2	4
15,789	10	4	New Craig House (including share of Servants', Attendants', and Laundry Maids' pro- visions) £8,688 0 3 West House 8,348 2 1	17,036	2	4

CONTRAST of RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS—*Continued.*

1900.	PAYMENTS—Continued.					1901.
£ s. d.	II. CLOTHING, BEDDING, NAPERY, &c.					£ s. d.
86 13 10½	Wincey	.	.	.	.	97 13 8
33 4 5	Flannel	.	.	.	.	29 3 8
174 17 11½	Cotton Goods	.	.	.	.	253 8 7½
6 12 7	Muslin	.	.	.	.	1 12 6
5 10 3	Shawls	.	.	.	.	5 10 3
26 2 7	Corduroy	.	.	.	.	25 12 9½
...	Shirting	.	.	.	.	...
157 8 9	Tweeds	.	.	.	.	84 7 7
73 1 11	Worsted	.	.	.	.	58 16 7
1 16 3	Socks	.	.	.	.	7 1 0
97 1 11½	Plaiding	.	.	.	.	92 6 2½
108 11 3	Blankets	.	.	.	.	131 4 5
302 7 11½	Sheetings	.	.	.	.	265 16 3½
13 19 2	Quilts	.	.	.	.	28 16 9
37 4 5½	Bed Tick	.	.	.	.	47 17 6
19 14 0	Bed Covers	.	.	.	.	33 14 4
119 12 1	Linen and Dowlas	.	.	.	.	93 8 11
75 6 5½	Towelling	.	.	.	.	91 19 8
38 7 0	Canvas and Pack Sheet	.	.	.	.	47 0 0
33 18 6½	Table Damask	.	.	.	.	55 1 0
14 19 3	Toileting and Toilet Covers	.	.	.	.	15 11 0
7 1 0	Stays	.	.	.	.	14 8 0
25 8 6	Hats, Caps, Bonnets, etc.	.	.	.	.	20 16 0
327 9 2	Boots, Shoes, Clogs, and Canvas shoes	.	.	.	.	261 3 0
9 7 8	Leather for Shoes, etc.	.	.	.	.	27 11 4
...	Waterproof Sheetting	.	.	.	.	...
29 0 0	Hair for Beds, etc.	.	.	.	.	55 17 0
150 3 3	Thread, Buttons, Braid, and other Sundries	.	.	.	.	143 14 10
60 5 0	Cost of making suits for Gatekeepers and others	.	.	.	.	21 12 6
17 16 6	Handkerchiefs, Table Napkins, and Glass Cloths	.	.	.	.	32 7 6
181 16 5½	Uniform Materials	.	.	.	.	134 14 3
...	Quilting	.	.	.	.	19 9 9
15 8 4	Carpet Covers	.	.	.	.	...
3 14 7	Water Bed	.	.	.	.	...
2253 19 2						2,197 16 11
III. FUEL.						
480 15 10	Coal	.	.	.	.	2,656 4 11
IV. LIGHTING.						
551 3 8	Gas	.	.	.	.	617 1 5
8 17 1	Candles, etc.	.	.	.	.	11 9 0
560 0 9						628 10 5
V. WATER AND WASHING MATERIALS.						
531 18 6	Water	.	.	.	.	552 2 0
365 4 9	Soap	.	.	.	.	259 18 6
49 11 0	Soda	.	.	.	.	74 5 10
41 8 4	Starch and Laundry Accounts, etc.	.	.	.	.	57 4 11
988 2 7						943 11 3
VI. MEDICAL AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES.						
316 13 2	Drugs, etc.	.	.	.	.	287 4 9
67 19 1	Disinfectants	.	.	.	.	75 1 3
24 10 8	Surgical Instruments	.	.	.	.	34 8 4
7 7 0	Medical Fees, etc.	.	.	.	.	...
54 0 8	Sundries paid by Steward	.	.	.	.	31 9 5
470 10 7						428 3 9

CONTRAST of RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS—*Continued.*

1900.			PAYMENTS— <i>Continued.</i>	1901.		
£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
			VII. BOOKS AND STATIONERY.			
40	10	4	Books	26	16	2
105	18	5	Stationery	103	15	2
2	18	6	Bookbinding, &c.	33	19	3
324	17	8	Newspapers, Periodicals, Printing, etc.	321	8	0
474	4	11		485	18	7
149	17	9	VIII. TOBACCO AND SNUFF	160	11	8
			IX. FURNISHINGS FOR HOUSE AND REPAIRS.			
374	10	10	Ironmongery, Cutlery, etc.	507	4	1
130	19	2	Furniture, etc.	106	3	0
323	0	2	Crockery and Crystal	367	8	5
363	16	4	Carpets, Linoleum, etc.	486	6	10
82	6	6	Brushes and Door Mats	43	7	4
28	7	4	Glass	24	13	10
351	16	6	Oils, Varnish, and Drysalts	317	1	8
26	11	8	Corks	30	0	0
176	17	8	Wood for Repairs	155	4	5
500	9	11	Painter Work	824	19	1
195	19	7	Plumber do.	210	18	3
18	10	3	Sacks, Rope, and Twine	16	15	2
70	14	8	Bricks, Lime, Cement	25	4	5
57	10	2	Indiarubber and Waterproof Goods	62	16	8
56	17	10	Bell-hanging	41	7	6
80	15	8	Engineering	17	4	8
...	...	...	Fire Apparatus	8	15	6
25	5	1	Plaster-work	17	7	7
65	16	11	Building	220	0	0
32	5	1	Metal Casting	8	7	5
307	3	11	Electric Light Fittings	278	1	3
413	7	3	Sundries	320	16	8
3,683	2	6		4,100	3	9
			X. GARDEN AND GROUNDS.			
155	0	0	Plants, Seeds, etc.	149	12	7
32	3	7	Manure	24	18	11
42	6	9	Pigs' and Horses' Meat	25	1	6
37	3	9	Garden Implements and repairs to same	24	19	7
101	4	11	Straw	92	0	11
21	12	6	Shoeing Horses and Repairing Harness	21	18	6
74	0	0	Road Metal and Gravel	32	6	8
99	2	10	Fencing	10	10	7
2	5	3	Threshing Crop	2	5	3
14	14	8	Sundries	23	4	1
60	0	0	Horse bought	60	0	0
8	0	4	Pigs bought	13	7	8
2	0	0	Veterinary Surgeon	8	17	3
...	...	...	Lorry bought	16	0	0
649	14	8		505	3	6

CONTRAST of RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS—*Continued.*

1900.	PAYMENTS— <i>Continued.</i>			1901.
£ s. d.	XI. PUBLIC AND PAROCHIAL BURDENS.			£ s. d.
2 8 11	County Rates	.	.	2 8 3
273 15 7	Property and Income Tax	.	.	452 17 7
0 4 4	Land Tax	.	.	0 4 4
185 10 0	House Duty	.	.	185 10 0
378 1 6	Burgh Rates	.	.	458 10 0
331 16 4	Poor and School Rates	.	.	331 15 1
4 10 0	Assessed Taxes	.	.	4 10 0
22 8 0	Public Water Rate	.	.	22 7 5
...	Heritors' Assessment	.	.	...
1,198 14 8				1,458 2 8
3,901 15 0	XII. INTEREST ON DEBT			3,732 3 9
	XIII. FEU DUTIES AND STIPEND.			
1,161 2 11	Feu Duties	.	.	1,147 0 2
25 16 5	Stipend	.	.	25 9 8
1,186 19 4				1,172 9 10
128 1 6	XIV. INSURANCE			128 1 6
	XV. SALARIES AND WAGES.			
2,000 0 0	Physician-Superintendent	.	.	2,000 0 0
500 0 0	Four Assistant Physicians	.	.	500 0 0
150 0 0	Joint Pathologist	.	.	150 0 0
200 0 0	Chaplain	.	.	200 0 0
340 0 0	Steward	.	.	340 0 0
100 0 0	Gardener	.	.	100 0 0
160 0 0	Storekeeper	.	.	160 0 0
122 0 0	Gatekeepers	.	.	122 0 0
20 0 0	Organist	.	.	20 0 0
800 0 0	Treasurer and Clerk	.	.	800 0 0
70 0 0	Auditor	.	.	70 0 0
330 12 10	Servants employed in Laundry	.	.	332 13 0
80 0 0	Matron of West House	.	.	82 10 0
272 10 0	Matrons of Craig House, Old Craig House, & So. Craig	.	.	275 0 0
8,099 19 7	Attendants' Wages	.	.	8,262 5 1
205 6 7	Annuities to Old Attendants, &c.	.	.	204 0 0
114 18 0	Dr J. T. Bottomley, fee for superintending Electric Lighting during 1900-1901	.	.	39 6 0
27 6 0	Rev. C. M. Black, for conducting Services at Craig House during 1901	.	.	27 6 0
3,592 13 0				13,685 0 1
	XVI. MISCELLANEOUS.			
10 9 6	Advertising and Printing	.	.	15 18 4
61 3 4	Cab Hires	.	.	59 10 11
95 4 4	Law Expenses	.	.	0 16 6
178 8 10	Postages, Porters, Telegrams, Bank Exchanges, etc.	.	.	204 17 10
44 8 10	Rewards to Patients	.	.	72 19 2
20 10 0	National Telephone Company	.	.	20 10 0
7 7 0	Fee for Inventory and Valuation of Stock	.	.	7 7 0
1 0 0	Rent of Seat in Church at Cockenzie	.	.	1 0 0
3 5 6	Stabling at Cockenzie	.	.	3 10 4
421 17 4	Carry forward	.	.	386 10 1

CONTRAST of RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS—*Continued.*

1900.	PAYMENTS— <i>Continued.</i>	1901.
£ s. d.		£ s. d.
421 17 4	XVI. MISCELLANEOUS— <i>Continued.</i>	386 10 1
2 10 0	Brought forward, . . .	2 10 0
14 14 0	North British Railway Company, One Year's Rent	...
32 4 9	of Wayleave for West House Drain through its	32 0 0
6 18 6	property . . .	...
...	Mr Wm. Allan Carter, C.E., fee for preparing	...
3 3 0	Plan of proposed roadway in lieu of Tipperlinn	20 9 4
18 0 0	footpath . . .	3 3 4
6 5 0	Edinburgh Parish Council, board for Marjory Lyons	18 0 0
505 12 7	Craigmillar Steam Laundry Co., for beating carpets,	5 2 6
	&c. . .	467 15 3
	Mr P. Millar's, Binest, London, travelling expenses	
	to Edinburgh in connection with electric lighting	
	of Craig House . . .	
	Subscription to Cockenzie Golf Club . . .	
	Window Cleaning . . .	
	Sundries . . .	
	XVII. ACCOUNTS PAID and MONEYS ADVANCED on	
	behalf of individual Patients, against whom	
	the same are charged.	
3,401 18 2	Total . . .	3,805 14 9
333 4 0	Add—Expense of Wines, Spirits, Porter, and Ale	
3,735 2 2	chargeable to individual patients, and carried	284 8 10
	from Branch I. . .	4,090 3 7
	XVIII. SPECIAL EXPENDITURE.	
	1. On New Craig House.	
3,000 0 0	Mason and Joiner Work . . .	...
149 0 0	Plumber Work . . .	...
...	Heating . . .	...
238 2 4	Smith Work . . .	...
684 7 8	Surveyor . . .	...
...	Electric Lighting . . .	...
...	Painting . . .	...
...	Steam Traps . . .	...
2,100 0 0	Architect . . .	...
...	Summer Houses . . .	...
463 12 6	Ground Purchased . . .	...
	2. On Old Craig House.	
53 11 0	Electric Lighting . . .	...
	3. In connection with Old East House.	
21 1 2	Further Expenses connected with Sale of . . .	...
	4. On West House	
...	Boiler House . . .	...
...	Boiler . . .	...
1,561 7 1	Drainage . . .	...
8,271 1 9		...
201 12 4	XIX. ABREARS OF BOARD, ETC.	188 4 7

CONTRAST of TOTAL PROVISIONS, &c., supplied from Store for the
Year 1901 with the previous Year.

1900.	PROVISIONS, &c.	1901.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
14,463 lbs.	Preserved Meat . .	14,460 lbs.	.....	3 lbs.
33,476 ,,	Butcher Meat . .	134,920 ,,	1,444 lbs.	.....
17,354 ,,	Oxheads . .	17,653 ,,	299 ,,	.....
9,569 ,,	Pork and Ham . .	11,018 ,,	1,449 ,,	.....
95,922 loaves	4 lb. Loaves . .	94,248 loaves	.....	1,674 loaves
13,403 rolls	Rolls . .	113,469 rolls	66 rolls	.....
5,513 doz.	Biscuits . .	5,842 doz.	329 doz.	.....
51,223 lbs.	Oatmeal . .	52,370 lbs.	1,147 lbs.	.....
15,855 ,,	Flour . .	15,608 ,,	.....	247 lbs.
18,313 ,,	Barley . .	18,395 ,,	82 lbs.	.....
13,917 ,,	Peas . .	14,674 ,,	757 ,,	.....
7,753 ,,	Rice (Whole) . .	7,844 ,,	91 ,,	.....
6,879 ,,	Tea . .	7,334 ,,	455 ,,	.....
4,378 ,,	Coffee . .	4,608 ,,	230 ,,	.....
52,340 ,,	Sugar (Raw) . .	53,512 ,,	1,172 ,,	.....
6,727 ,,	Sugar (Loaf) . .	7,021 ,,	294 ,,	.....
1,824 ,,	Butter (Fresh) . .	1,715 ,,	.....	109 lbs.
30,695 ,,	Butter (Salt) . .	31,604 ,,	909 ,,	.....
45,322 gals.	Milk (Sweet) . .	45,812 gals.	490 gals.	.....
12,567 ,,	Milk (Skim) . .	12,249 ,,	.....	318 gals.
16,391 lbs.	Cheese . .	16,783 lbs.	392 lbs.	.....
22,105 doz.	Eggs . .	21,792 doz.	.....	313 doz.
23,691 lbs.	Salt (Common and Table)	24,416 lbs.	725 ,,	.....
1,945 ,,	Currants . .	2,091 ,,	146 ,,	.....
1,763 ,,	Starch . .	1,785 ,,	22 ,,	.....
32,047 ,,	Soda . .	35,820 ,,	3,773 ,,	.....
44,334 ,,	Soap (yellow and soft) .	48,367 ,,	4,033 ,,	.....
11,851 ,,	Beer . .	12,047 gals.	196 gals.	.....
810 bolls	Potatoes . .	769 bolls	.....	41 bolls

CONTRAST of VALUE of STOCK on hand in Store at 31st December
1901 with the previous Year.

1900.	PROVISIONS, &c.	1901.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
050 6 4	Groceries and Stimulants (including Baker's Stock) .	10,23 17 1	.....	26 9 3
864 5 3	House Furnishings . .	866 7 0	2 1 9	.....
189 10 2	Male Clothing . .	203 19 1	14 8 11	.....
201 9 6	Female do. . .	192 6 8	.....	9 2 10
290 9 4	Ironmongery and Tin Goods .	312 13 11	22 4 7	.....
145 0 0	Amount for Pigs . .	165 0 0	20 0 0	.....
40 0 0	Oats, Straw, &c. . .	30 0 0	.....	10 0 0
2781 0 7		2,794 3 9	58 15 3	45 12 1
2718 10 6		2,781 0 7	45 12 1	<u>45 12 1</u>
62 10 1	Increase .	13 3 2	13 3 2	

STATE OF DEBT due by NEW CRAIG HOUSE, &c., of the ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, as at 31st December 1901.

Amount thereof	£80,025 0 0
<i>Add</i> —Balance due to West House	7,304 0 5
	<hr/>
	£87,329 0 5
<i>Deduct</i> —Balance in Bank at Close of this Account	3,946 17 5
	<hr/>
	<u>£83,382 3 0</u>

STATE of FINANCES of NEW CRAIG HOUSE for 1901.

1. Profit for year 1901, as before	£2,653 19 1
2. <i>Deduct</i> —Loss on Intermediates for year 1901, as before	13 7 3
	<hr/>
	£2,640 11 10

Add—

Balance from last year	£106 9 6
----------------------------------	----------

2,747 1 4

Deduct—

1. Loans paid off during 1901	£2,740 0 0
<i>Less</i> —Borrowed from West House	1,662 9 0
	<hr/>
	1,077 11 0

2. Balance in Bank at close of this Account, as above	£3,946 17 5
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<i>Less</i> in Bank at 31st Dec. 1900	2,370 8 10
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1,576 8 7

2,653 19 7

93 1 9

This Balance represents the difference between the Arrears at 31st

Dec. 1901 and the Arrears at 31st Dec. 1884	93 1 9
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Arrears of Board at close of this Account	£188 4 7
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Less Balance of do. at 31st December 1884, when the indebtedness of the West House was fixed by the Court, under deduction of arrears of Board written off since that date

95 2 10

£93 1 9

STATE OF DEBT due by the WEST HOUSE of the ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, as at 31st December 1901.

Amount thereof	£34,150 0 0
<i>Deduct</i> —Debt due by New Craig House	7,304 0 5
	<hr/>
	<u>£26,845 19 7</u>

STATE showing the Operation of the SINKING FUND during 1901, and contrasting the amount of the Actual Debt at the close of that Year with the Debt as estimated by the late Mr JAMES MARTIN, C.A., in his "Report on the Creation of a Sinking Fund."

Estimated Debt.	WEST HOUSE.	Actual Debt.
£ s. d.		£ s. d.
039 3 1	Amount of Debt at 31st December 1900 . . .	28,608 8 7
	<i>Add—</i>	
	1. Excess of Payments over Receipts £79 11 10	
201 11 3	2. One Year's Interest to 31st Dec. 1901 873 1 6	952 13 4
		29,561 1 11
	<i>Deduct—</i>	
	(1). Seventeenth Instalment to Sinking Fund 2,701 15 1	
240 14 4	(2). Loss on Intermediates as before 13 7 3	2,715 2 4
701 15 1		
538 19 3		£26,845 19 7

A B S T R A C T

OF THE

TREASURER'S INTROMISSIONS

WITH THE

FUNDS ADMINISTERED BY THE CHARITY COMMITTEE

FOR THE YEAR 1901.

CHARGE.

I. Balance at close of last Account	£175 7 5
II. Interests received	296 17 4
III. Three Years' Income-Tax recovered	35 19 5
	<u>£508 4 2</u>

DISCHARGE.

I. Sums paid to Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the Insane in relief of Patients' Boards	£207 17 8
II. Expense of Management	9 19 9
III. Balance due by Treasurer at 31st December 1901	295 6 0
	<u>£508 4 2</u>

STATE OF FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER 1901.

I. Sum in Bond and Disposition in Security over Asylum property .	£9,600 0
II. Balance due by Treasurer, as above	295 6
	<u>£9,895 6</u>

EDINBURGH, *26th May 1902*.—I have examined the foregoing Account, and the appended State of Funds, and having checked them in connection with the Voucher and Instructions, find them to be correctly stated and sufficiently vouched as instructed—the balance due by the Treasurer at 31st December 1901 being £9 6s. 9d.

(Signed) JOHN M. HOWDEN, C.A.

ABSTRACT

OF THE

TREASURER'S INTROMISSIONS

WITH THE

FUNDS BEQUEATHED BY THE LATE MRS BEVAN

FOR THE YEAR 1901.

CHARGE.

I. Balance of uninvested funds at close of last Account	.	.	£85 11 10
I. Revenue received during the year	.	.	389 2 0
I. Income-Tax Recovered for past Three Years	.	.	47 11 7
			<u>£522 5 5</u>

DISCHARGE.

I. Payments made to Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the Insane in relief of Patients' Boards during the year	.	.	£495 8 5
I. Expense of Management	.	.	15 14 6
I. Balance due by Treasurer at 31st December 1901	.	.	11 2 6
			<u>£522 5 5</u>

STATE OF FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER 1901.

Amount lent to Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the Insane	.	£12,700 0 0
Balance due by Treasurer as above	.	11 2 6
		<u>£12,711 2 6</u>

EDINBURGH, 26th May 1902.—I have examined the foregoing Account and the State of Funds below, and having compared them with the Vouchers and Instructions, find them to be correctly stated and sufficiently vouched and instructed—the balance due by the Treasurer at 31st December 1901, being

As follows :— <i>Capital</i> —Balance due by Treasurer	.	£15 13 8
<i>Revenue</i> —Balance due by Treasurer	.	4 11 2
		<u>£11 2 6</u>

(Signed) JOHN M. HOWDEN, C.A.

NURSING CERTIFICATE
 OF THE
MEDICO-PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.



The following have passed the Examination held in November 1901 for the Nursing Certificate granted by the Medico-Psychological Association :—

CRAIG HOUSE.

MISS HANNAH E. ROBERTSON.
 „ MARGARET COPINGER.
 NURSE ELIZABETH PORTER.
 „ AGNES PURVES.

WEST HOUSE.

NURSE MARGARET SINCLAIR.
 „ ANNIE WINKLE.
 „ ROBINA MILNE.
 „ BESSIE MARWICK.

STATEMENT OF WORK

DONE AT

THE ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM

During the Year ending 31st December 1901.

The Work is estimated by charging Journeymen's Wages only.

I. TAILORS.

179 Jackets, at 7s.	. . . . .	£62 13 0	
154 Vests, at 2s. 6d.	. . . . .	19 5 0	
58 Tweed trousers, at 3s. 6d.	. . . . .	10 3 0	
237 Corduroy trousers, at 2s. 6d.	. . . . .	29 12 6	
1 Pair moleskin trousers, at 3s. 6d.	. . . . .	0 3 6	
3 Pairs wincey trousers, at 1s. 6d.	. . . . .	0 4 6	
1 Gaberdeen suit, at 12s.	. . . . .	0 12 0	
5 Quilted dresses, at 5s.	. . . . .	1 5 0	
8 Checked linen dresses, at 5s.	. . . . .	2 0 0	
2 Check linen polkas, at 5s.	. . . . .	0 10 0	
15 Bed quilts, at 5s.	. . . . .	3 15 0	
2 Pairs cricket trousers, at 3s. 6d.	. . . . .	0 7 0	
487 Plaiding drawers, at 2d.	. . . . .	4 1 2	
463 Plaiding shirts, at 2d.	. . . . .	3 17 2	
Repairs, including carpet-making, &c.	. . . . .	99 8 9	
		<hr/>	£237 17 7

II. SHOEMAKERS.

1 Pair men's lacing boots, at 7s.	. . . . .	£0 7 0	
1 Pair women's shoes, at 4s.	. . . . .	0 4 0	
6 Key belts, at 3d.	. . . . .	0 1 6	
Repairing men's and women's boots and shoes	. . . . .	76 0 6	
		<hr/>	76 13 0

III. ENGINEERS AND BLACKSMITHS.

Amount of engineer and blacksmith work for Western Department	. . . . .	£114 2 0	
Do. do. for Craig House Department	. . . . .	25 10 6	
		<hr/>	139 12 6
Carry forward	. . . . .		£454 3 1

STATEMENT OF WORK—*continued.*

Brought forward . . . £454 3 1

IV. UPHOLSTERERS.

Amount of general upholstery work and repairs for Western Department	£72 1 6	
Do. do. for Craig House department	43 13 9	115 15 3
	<hr/>	

V. PRINTERS.

Amount of printer work for Craig House and Western Departments	125 12 0
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VI. PLUMBERS, GASFITTERS, AND TINSMITHS.

Plumber, gasfitter, and tinsmith work for Western Department	£60 1 7	
Do. do. for Craig House Department	39 8 8	99 10 3
	<hr/>	

VII. CARPENTERS.

Amount of general cabinet and joiner work, repairs to fabric and furniture, &c., for Western Department	£167 13 5	
Do. do. for Craig House Department	62 17 8	
Amount for coffins	1 7 0	231 18 1
	<hr/>	

VIII. MASONS, GLAZIERS, PLASTERERS, AND SLATERS.

Mason, glazier, plasterer, and slater work in Western Department	£76 1 0	
Do. do. in Craig House Department	41 14 5	117 15 5
	<hr/>	
		<hr/>
		£1,144 14 1

JAMES C. GRAY, *Steward.*

Articles Made by Females in West House Department.

[illegible]

Articles Repaired by Females in West House.

		£	s.	d.				£	s.	d.
1340 Shirts	at 1d	5	11	8	Brought forward,			73	15	8
1732 Coloured shirts...	... 1d	7	4	4	362 Aprons ... ..	... 1d	1	10	2	
1500 Striped do. ...	... 1d	6	5	0	200 Table cloths ...	... 1d	0	16	8	
450 Night gowns ...	... 1d	1	17	6	132 Counterpanes ...	.. 1d	0	11	0	
426 Collars, etc. .	... 1d	1	15	6	5200 Sheets ... ..	... 1d	21	13	4	
1530 Chemises ... ..	... 1d	6	7	6	1050 Pillow slips ...	... 1d	4	7	6	
300 Cotton drawers ...	... 1d	1	5	0	400 Aprons ... ..	... 1d	1	13	4	
1200 Semits ... ..	... 1d	5	0	0	200 Pairs blankets ...	... 1d	0	16	8	
3200 Petticoats ... ..	... 1d	13	6	8	5314 Pairs stockings ...	... 1d	22	2	10	
830 Dresses ... ..	... 1d	3	9	2	4516 Pairs socks ...	... 1d	18	16	4	
5200 Drawers and jackets	... 1d	21	13	4						
Carry forward,		£73	15	8				£146	3	6

W. MILNE, *Matron.*

Articles made by Females in Craig House Department.

25 Shawls	120 Worsted work.	6 Sofa covers.
32 Chemises.	335 Articles of Clothing	18 Chair do.
21 Pairs drawers.	for Charities.	19 Table cloths.
35 Coloured petticoats.	50 Trimming, sewed.	15 Tray do.
20 Flannel do.	30 Embroidery.	51 Table napkins.
400 Pairs worsted stockings	38 Crochet.	20 Pairs blankets, marked
and socks.	35 Muslin window blinds.	41 Towels.
292 Aprons.	22 Quilts, hemmed.	315 Sundries.
18 Pairs slippers sewed.	350 Dusters.	

Articles Repaired by Females in Craig House Department.

150 Gowns.	1600 Pairs socks.	30 Pairs blankets.
25 Shawls.	370 Flannel shirts.	300 Pillow slips.
315 Night gowns.	300 Aprons.	40 Towels.
330 Chemises.	50 Pocket handkerchiefs.	6 Sofa covers.
340 Pairs drawers.	180 Slip bodices.	15 Chair do.
130 Coloured petticoats.	50 Pairs stays.	50 Table cloths.
120 Flannel do.	70 Collars.	50 Toilet covers.
340 Flannel underdresses.	56 Linen sleeves.	30 Table napkins.
675 Pairs worsted stockings	580 Shirts.	350 Sundries.
36 Pairs cotton stockings.	50 Quilts.	

A. E. PETER, *Matron.*

